



# The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1897.

## Notes of the Month.

WITH the advent of November the summer and autumn excursions of the archæological societies are necessarily brought to a close, and the winter sessions begin. The Society of Antiquaries resumes its weekly meetings at the end of the month. The fine summer has materially helped on the work of excavation which has been proceeding in various parts of the country, as Silchester, Aesica, and at various monastic and other sites, and we have no doubt that when there has been time to estimate results it will be found that a very good summer's work has been done in different parts of the country.

One of the latest of the autumn excursions, or outdoor meetings, was that of the East Riding Antiquarian Society, which held its fifth annual meeting at Bridlington on October 12th, and visited the objects of interest in the neighbourhood. The Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society also held a general meeting on the 21st at Norwich, when several of the churches and ancient buildings were inspected. With these two meetings the summer and autumn season of outdoor archæology for 1897 may be said to have closed.

As regards the excavations at Aesica by the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, Dr. Hodgkin, who acts as honorary secretary of the exploration fund, reported at the Society's September meeting that the Society had been at work there for the last three years. In the first year they explored the angle tower at the south-west of the camp, and, above all,

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opened the guard chamber, where they discovered two ornaments, which he believed Sir Arthur Evans considered to be positively of Caledonian workmanship, although no doubt belonging to some Roman officer or his wife. What they had been aiming at was to recover the lines of the camp, and, if possible, find something, such as inscriptions, which would bear on its history. A great deal had been done to show what the lines of the old camp were. The year before last they were fortunate enough to open the western gateway which had been so entirely closed up that he believed Mr. McLauchlan doubted whether there had been a gateway at all. It was in some respects one of the most interesting gateways to be met with on the whole line of the wall, showing clear evidence of three distinct periods of occupation. This year the excavation had really been done by Mr. J. P. Gibson, who had superintended the work of Mr. Smith, of Haltwhistle, who was a most careful and experienced excavator. This year they had explored one of the buildings outside the camp. There evidently were at Aesica, as at Housesteads, a large number of such buildings. Mr. Gibson directed the workmen to set to work on one of these, and there they had found a large villa. It was very extensively hypocausted, which was a proof that wealthy and important people lived there. The whole plan of the villa had been already laid bare. The building had two apses, one at each end. The purpose of the building would be a subject of debate among antiquaries. The villa was capable of accommodating thirty or forty people, and was an interesting portion of the history of Aesica. They found a number of coins, which showed that after the middle of the third century that villa was still occupied. Afterwards Mr. Gibson directed the workmen to dig in the centre of the camp, just below the curious vault, which visitors would remember, in the centre of the camp. Just south of that point they discovered some very interesting inscribed stones. Mr. Haverfield, in his notes on the inscriptions, said the stones found were seven in number. A tombstone of red sandstone was found in the centre of the fort, having been used as building material in the foundation of a wall. A large altar was also found built in the same wall. An altar, 40

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inches by 20, was found near the centre of the fort. In the discoveries they had a definite example of the use of tombstones as building material by the Romans themselves, such as had been conspicuously the case at Chester. If they could but date those stones they would obtain what they had long wanted, some clue towards the date, or one of the dates, when extensive reconstructions took place on the wall. The use of tombstones as building material was by no means unparalleled. Tombstones seemed to have been so used at London and Chichester.



The Dean of Peterborough has issued a fresh appeal for further funds for the so-called "restoration" of the west front of that unfortunate Cathedral. In doing this the Dean speaks of the north-west gable having been "successfully" dealt with. We hope that any person who may be tempted to contribute to the Dean's fund will go to Peterborough first, and look at the "successful" result of what has been done. In place of the original gable, mellowed with the age of centuries, he will find a palpably new one, wholly out of harmony with its fellows and all that surrounds it. The sharp lines and clean-cut square-set stones produce a most disastrous effect, and plainly tell of the mischief which has been brought to a "successful" conclusion. The insertion of new and light-coloured stones adds to the bad effect, and produces a most inharmonious and piebald appearance. If all this is a "success," then we can but say that words have lost their meaning.



Speaking of the mischief at Peterborough in his annual address, which has just been published, the late President of the Society of Antiquaries, Sir A. W. Franks, observed: "It need scarcely be said that the political aspect of archaeological questions does not in any way concern this Society. But it is scarcely to be expected that the high-handed action of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, in a matter which should have been the subject of their grave deliberation, will be forgotten by those political parties who are opposed to the existence of all Deans and Chapters. This controversy, therefore,

though it may seem to have resulted in a victory for the Dean and Chapter and the advocates of restoration, may have sown seeds that will bear bitter fruit for the ecclesiastical foundations of England."



In a previous sentence Sir A. W. Franks made a very apposite suggestion on the subject generally. He said: "I, for one, greatly doubt whether the restoration of ancient buildings should be confided to an eminent architect whose business is rather to construct new ones. As has been already observed, if we want to restore an old painting we do not go to a Royal Academician, but to some clever picture restorer. If an ancient porcelain vase required reparation, it is not Messrs. Minton that we should consult, but some expert china mender. I do not therefore see why ancient buildings should be treated differently from any other works of art." The latter part of Sir A. W. Franks's address is occupied with an epitome of the various schemes adopted in different countries for the preservation of ancient monuments. The replies received from the various Governments on the Continent will, we understand, be eventually published as a Blue Book, and will, we hope, lead to the speedy passing of some restraining Act of Parliament which will render a repetition of the vandalism at Peterborough an impossibility.



Mr. A. Hall writes as follows: "With reference to your report of the meeting at Dorchester, given at p. 264, it may be desirable to compare the earthworks at Wareham with the somewhat similar fortifications at Sandwich, in Kent. One would like to know how experts explain the similarity, because if found to be identical in formation, it must affect our views of the supposed date of construction, for while the internal details of Wareham do conform to Roman plans, certainly Sandwich is not prehistoric."



The alterations which have been carried out at the south of the Adelphi have brought into greater prominence the water-gate at the bottom of Buckingham Street. It was designed by Inigo Jones, and one side of

it may be fairly well seen from the public gardens adjoining Charing Cross Metropolitan Station. The gate formed the entrance from the Thames to York House, and was known as York Stairs. It was at York House that Francis Bacon was born, and here he lived during his most prosperous days. The gate consists of a central arch flanked by an opening on each side. Inscribed on the Buckingham Street side is the Villiers motto: "FIDEI COTICULA CRUX." It has several times been painted by leading artists, and one of these representations, by Samuel Scott, is in the National Gallery. Etty lived close by the gate in Buckingham Street, and Turner used to hang about it with delight, declaring that finer scenery could be found along the banks of the Thames than on those of any river in Italy. It was from this gate that Dr. Johnson took his wherry to visit the Thrales at Southwark. The site cannot now, of course, be used as a boating stage, the construction of the embankment having removed the river to a distance of fifty yards.



The Parish Register Society has just privately printed a verbatim copy of Baptisms of Stratford-on-Avon, from March, 1558, to March, 1653. The transcript has been made by Mr. Richard Savage, secretary and librarian of Shakespeare's Birthplace and Trust. The oldest volume of the Stratford registers used to be bound in brown leather, with brass corner-pieces and clasps. The front cover was ornamentally stamped, and bore the following written upon the leather:

"Stratford upon Aven—400 Leaves—1600—R. Elizabeth 42."

Of this cover a sketch is given as a frontispiece. The book was unfortunately rebound in 1844 by Thomas Kite, the then parish clerk, who was a bookbinder by profession. The old back was not, however, destroyed, and was given by Mr. Lett to the Shakespeare's Birthplace Museum in 1891.

The chief interest attaching to this volume is the well-known fact that it contains the register of Shakespeare's baptism:

"1564, April 26. Gulielmus filius Johannes Shakspeare."

The other entries of the family are:

"1558, Sept. 15. Jone shakspeare Daughter to John Shakspeare.

1562, Dec. 2. Margareta filia Johannis Shakspeare.

1566, Oct. 13. Gilbertus filius Johannis Shakspeare.

1569, April 15. Jone the daughter of John Shakspeare.

1571, Sept. 28. Anna filia magistri Shakspeare.

1573, March 11. Richard sonne to Mr John Shakspeer.

1580, May 3. Edmund sonne to Mr John Shakspeare.

1583, May 26. Susanna daughter to William Shakspeare.

1583, Feb. 10. Elizabeth daughter Antony Shaksper of Hamton.

1584, Feb. 2. Hamnet & Judeth sonne & daughter to William Shakspeare.

1588, March 11. Ursula daughter to John Shakspeare.

1590, May 24. Humphrey sonne to John Shakspeare.

1591, Sept. 21. Phillippus filius Johannis Shakspeare."



The Stratford registers show that the injunctions of 1597, ordering parchment register books to be purchased at the expense of each parish, wherein transcripts were to be made from the paper books then in use from the year 1558, were duly carried out. The handwriting of the same copyist throughout these years is evident. It was also ordered that such transcripts were to be examined, and their correctness certified at the bottom of each page by the clergyman and churchwardens. This proviso is found to be frequently neglected in our old parish registers, but at Stratford-on-Avon it was carried out with precision. The first page is witnessed by:

"Richard Bifield minister, Fraunzis Smythe church Warden, John Sheffill, James Elletes, Robert Munmurth."

The same minister and four wardens signed at the bottom of the sixty-nine pages of the transcript, and continued to do so for three more years.

The transcript of this interesting baptismal

register seems to be faithfully executed, and as clearly printed. The indexes by Mr. Sidney Madge are full and accurate. Mr. Savage has done a good work, which is of course specially valuable because of its Shakespearian references; but when he tells us that "the printing of these Registers is undoubtedly the crowning work undertaken in connection with the study of the life and times of the great poet," he makes far too big a bid for literary fame. The work is a purely mechanical one, although tedious and requiring unflagging care. This humble aid to Shakespearian students we again say is well done and was worth doing, but further praise would be idle flattery.



Mr. W. Turner, of Buxton, writes to us as follows: "On August 30 last a barrow near Buxton was opened by Mr. Micah Salt, of Buxton (in presence of Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., and Mr. W. Turner), assisted by his two sons. The 'find' consisted of a small number of human bones, part of an iron horseshoe, the 'tine' of a stag's horn, and a Roman coin. The legend is undecipherable. The coin was found on the upper side of a large stone about 3 feet below the surface. The evidences around showed that that part of the barrow had been undisturbed for centuries. Did the Romans or the Romano-British use those ancient barrows for their dead? Professor Dawkins does not mention the fact in his work on *Early Man* (1880); and Bateman, in his *Ten Years' Diggings in Derbyshire*, etc. (1861), mentions only four cases in which he had discovered Roman coins in barrows out of over 400 which he opened. The point is of interest. The circumstances relating to this barrow (Thirkelow) are peculiar. Mr. Salt, who is widely known for his cave and barrow discoveries in Derbyshire, opened it at different angles to the present one in 1895 and 1896. He found the following remains: Four interments; one stone axe (Neolithic); three flint flakes; part of an iron horseshoe; one jet bead; a piece of a whetstone; two teeth of the wild boar; one tooth of the stag; teeth of the sheep; bones of the dog; two pieces of pottery; one piece of bronze about three-quarters of an inch. The stone axe

was beautifully polished, and had been placed in the hand of the deceased. That fact points to the Neolithic Age, the piece of bronze to the subsequent or Bronze Age, the iron shoe to the following or Iron Age and the Roman coin to the same period or another historic development. Altogether, this particular barrow gives us glimpses of long historic and prehistoric periods, and therefore is of peculiar interest."



Chancellor Ferguson recently acquired the fabric of a large tambourine with the royal arms and the rose and thistle painted on it, also "Royal Cumberland Militia." Mr. C. M. Milne, the great authority on military matters, states that from 1760 to about 1830 a tambourine and a pair of clash-pans (cymbals) were essential parts of a military band, and were invariably wielded by black men, who were supposed to beat time better than any other performers could do. The absence of the shamrock from the tambourine shows that it must be older than the union with Ireland.



Among the papers belonging to the late Mr. D. A. Walter has been found a photograph of the old church of St. Lawrence, York, which was pulled down about the year 1883, and of which a description was given by Mr. Walter in the *Antiquary* for July last. It is to be presumed that the existence of this photograph had escaped Mr. Walter's memory at the time that he forwarded his illustrations and notes of the old church. As the photograph gives a very good view of the destroyed church from the north, it seems useful (now that the church itself is gone) to place it on record in the pages of the *Antiquary*, so that future generations may be able to see what the old building was like. With this object in view, we have thought it well to reproduce the photograph in these Notes as a sort of supplement to Mr. Walter's paper published in July.

Speaking of the York city churches, we are asked where the stamped leather altar-covers of the time of Charles II. which were formerly in use in three of the York churches now are. They are believed to be unique. Can any of our readers answer the question? It

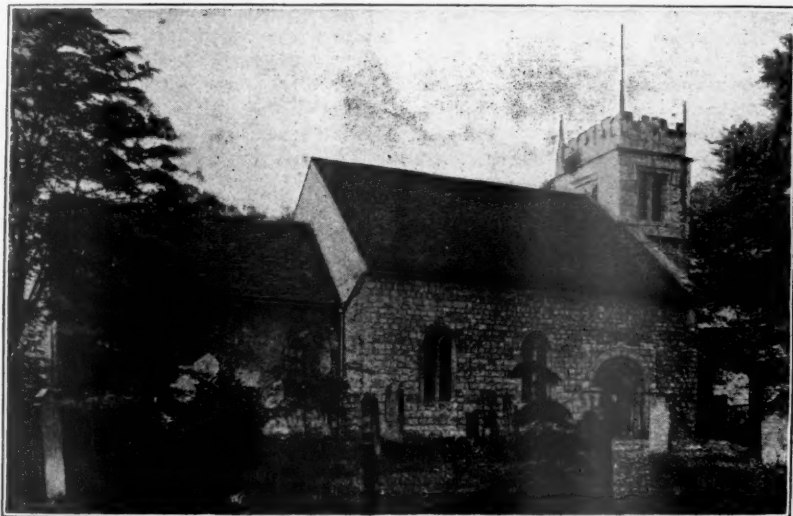


is greatly to be hoped that these curious specimens of old leather work have not been destroyed. We shall be glad of information as to them.



Readers of the *Antiquary* may perhaps have noticed a paragraph which went the round of the newspapers a few months ago, to the effect that a bequest of a sum of money had been made to the parishioners of Liskeard in Cornwall, in order to enable them to pull down the tower of the parish church and build a new one. There was no need what-

existing tower of the parish church of Liskeard and the erection of a new tower, in accordance with the plans and designs approved of at a duly-convened vestry meeting. The cost of rebuilding was estimated at £3,000. The late Miss Pedler left a legacy of £1,000 for this purpose, with the condition that, unless the tower was rebuilt, and the sum of £2,000 raised within ten years, the money would go to Truro Cathedral. The petitioners submitted the reports of Mr. Prynne and Mr. Sedding, architects. Mr. Prynne was entirely adverse to the removal of the existing tower,



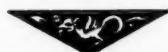
OLD CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE, YORK.

ever that this should be done; but the Liskeard folk seem to have thought that they would like to have the money in order to spend it, so they decided to pull down the tower. Happily they are not to be allowed to do so, a Faculty for destroying the old tower having been refused. We quote the following from the *Guardian* as marking, we hope, the beginning of a new era in stemming the tide of these worse than senseless works of destruction: "Chancellor Paul has given his judgment in the application made in the Consistory Court of Truro for a faculty to authorize the taking down of the

and expressed his belief that, with careful restoration and repairs, the tower could be strengthened sufficiently to last for many generations. Mr. Sedding, however, while not recommending that the defective foundations should be remedied by underpinning, suggested that the present tower might be re-erected as nearly as possible in its present form. Upon the petitioners declining to pay the cost of an independent architect, the faculty was refused, but the Chancellor acceded to the request 'to allow the question to be reopened, and for that purpose to hold a court with or without an assessor.

He accordingly nominated as his assessor Mr. C. E. Ponting, diocesan surveyor for the diocese of Salisbury. At the hearing of the petition in open court the argument advanced for the petitioners was shortly this: 'That the tower had from time to time been so interfered with and altered that, to a great extent, it had lost its original Norman character, and that a place would be provided in the proposed new tower for such Norman windows or decorations as still remained; that the preservation of the tower by underpinning and reparation was physically impossible; and that the petitioners declined to rebuild with the old materials what would be a mere reproduction of the existing tower; that funds were forthcoming for the erection of the proposed new tower, but that it was beyond the power of the petitioners to raise money merely for the preservation of the existing tower.' The Chancellor, after giving the result of Mr. Ponting's examination, concluded as follows: 'As a proof of his confidence in the feasibility of restoring the tower of Liskeard, he has expressed his willingness to gratuitously give to the petitioners written directions as to the methods to be adopted, and, should they require it, he would send a builder, who has done similar works under him, to carry out the work for them. The circumstance that no parishioner appears to oppose the faculty no doubt sufficiently justifies the anxiety of the petitioners to be allowed to replace the existing tower with a new one of larger proportions and of a totally different style and design. The Court, however, cannot disregard the fact that the builders of the present Perpendicular nave were content (probably from the value they set upon such ancient work) to leave the Norman tower standing, and is also bound to consider future as well as present parishioners. It is, moreover, the duty of the Court to discourage, so far as possible, the demolition of all such ancient and interesting ecclesiastical buildings as are within the limits of its jurisdiction; and in a diocese where Norman work is comparatively rare, no effort should be spared to preserve every link that connects the present age with the far-distant past. I must therefore reject the prayer of the petition so far as it involves the demolition of the existing tower and the erection of the

proposed new tower in its place; but (provided the tower is restored) a faculty may go for the erection of a vestry-room, in accordance with Mr. Sansom's plan, and for the opening of a doorway through the south wall of the restored tower. If, however, it will meet the wishes of the petitioners and parishioners, I should be prepared to sanction the necessary work recommended by Mr. Ponting for the preservation of the existing tower and the erection of the proposed new tower (with such modifications as the altered circumstances render necessary) at the north-east or south-east corner of the church.' Miss Pedler's £1,000 is for rebuilding this tower (not a new tower in a different position or site), and, failing the former, the £1,000 goes to Truro Cathedral in 1900."



### Spanish Historic Monuments.

A MOSQUE AND SYNAGOGUES IN TOLEDO.

By JOSEPH LOUIS POWELL

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#### § 1.

**S**PAIN is a land of wide and deep interest to the art student and the antiquary, not so carefully studied and known as many others. Its monuments carry us back a long way in history, further, perhaps, than those of any other western nation. Iberians (Basques), Kelts, Phœnicians, Carthaginians, ancient Greeks and Romans, Goths, Hebrews, and Moors, have dwelt in Spain, and influenced her races and monuments. Witness her Cyclopean\* wall at Tarragona, and Phœnician citadels at Ronda and Carteia, now Roccadillo, at the head of Gibraltar Bay. The Basques yet remain, their contrast of character to other races, especially their language and physique, testifying to their remote origin. The earliest Phœnician colonies, and the foundation of cities, such as Cadiz (*Gadir*), Malaga, Seville (*Sephela*, a "plain"), and

\* In view of recent researches, possibly prehistoric, cf. Carnac and Stonehenge.

Cordoba, take us as far back as fifteen centuries before the Christian era. This would be about the age of Joshua. In fact, Procopius is cited as the authority for an ancient inscription in the sixth century in Tangiers to the effect, "Thus far have we come, fleeing from the robber Joshua,"\* the Canaanites of the Bible being the Phoenicians of history. The real "columns of Hercules," with a temple to the same hero, existed formerly on the islet of Erythea, at the mouth of the river Sancti Petri, near Cadiz, but now submerged.

These and many other striking facts have been unearthed in modern times by French and Spanish antiquaries and historians, chiefly through the translation of authentic Arabic documents.†

Rosas, Ampurdan (Emporion), and the Balearic Isles, were colonized by Greeks. Kelt-Iberian coins have inscriptions in archaic Greek characters.‡

A land, too, with such marked differences of climate—European in the north and centre, Asiatic on the east coast, and African on the south—is sure to produce striking contrasts in every way, above all in the races of men. It is in Andalusia (*Andalosh*, "the land of the west," *Tarshish* of the Bible) where, perhaps more than elsewhere, the charms of the land—southern, indeed, but yet so strongly Oriental in scenes, customs, character—can hardly fail to be felt and noticed. What a charm in that clime of all but perennial spring and summer! What delicious music in the very names, such as Calle de Luna, Puerta del Sol, Guadiana, Guadalquivir (Wad-al-Kebir), Alhama, Alhambra (i.e., *Torres Bermejas*, "vermeil-tinted towers"), and the associations of the olive and the vine, the bloom of the orange and citron, of the forms of majestic palms, and shade-giving plantains growing beside the cooling waters of the spring and the fountain! In fine, the picture of an actual earthly paradise, as, indeed, the Moors regarded it.

The study of Spanish historic monuments

gives rise to ideas somewhat conflicting. There are so many, of such different manners and contrary tendencies, that it is difficult to classify them. Mr. Ruskin's division of architecture, as perhaps the best, will give some help. It is:

- I. Lintel Architecture, *ex. gr.* Greek;
- II. Round Arch Architecture, *ex. gr.* Romanesque;
- III. Pointed Architecture, or Gothic.

As to this division, it may be added that classical architecture will fall chiefly under I., Byzantine and Moorish under II., while Renaissance, falling under I. and II., could only be done justice to by taking it under the century to which it belongs. Spanish Renaissance monuments in the sixteenth century, often the work of the most eminent men of the day, are generally excellent, but, as elsewhere, it is far otherwise in the seventeenth and eighteenth, when the style degenerates into rococo and churrigueresco, and so justly may be held to merit Mr. Ruskin's anathema of "effeminate."

Even so, there will be exceptions, as witness the excellent taste of the grand front of the royal palace of San Ildefonso, near Segovia, and also the general good effect of the Madrid Royal Palace, both designs of Italian architects, and far superior to the majority of eighteenth-century buildings.

It is necessary to make these general introductory divisions and descriptions, though it may be added that in buildings of the sixteenth century there are features, important or not, derived from all three classes, as above. The buildings named in the title are examples of Moorish architecture in its three periods from the eighth to the fifteenth century. After describing them, I shall hope to find occasion to say somewhat more of the history and development of that most interesting style.

Among the great historic cities of Europe, it is difficult to find one which has so completely kept its ancient aspect and character as Toledo. Rome itself seems in many ways modern, compared with this other city of seven hills. Bruges, Ghent, even Nürnberg, must give place to Toledo. More exact comparison may be made between it and other cities long subject to Moorish dominion—Segovia, Seville, Cordoba, Granada.

\* Lafuente, *Historia de España*, i., p. 313; Procopius, *Hist.*, ii., cap. x.

† Among those whose names most readily occur to mind are M. Dozy, and Señores Modesto Lafuente, Fernandez Guerra, and Gayangos.

‡ Archaic Greek and others. See table, p. 605, vol. xii., *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Cordoba is that which comes nearest to Toledo, with its narrow tortuous streets and generally old-world aspect. In character and site Toledo is rock-like and rock-built, and, moreover, strongly defended by the Tagus, which here makes a grand sweep in crescent shape through a precipitous defile. The aspect of the city crowning the rocky summits is on every side striking. Ruined palaces and castles line the way, bridges and gates offer a safe passage inside; alcázar, synagogues, churches, cathedral; Moorish, Jewish, Christian, or Renaissance remains—invite you onwards through the narrow winding streets. At every turn is some memorial of the past, and history or legend casts a glamour, or lends attractiveness to all. Such is Toledo.

## § 2. INCIDENTAL PASSAGES FROM SPANISH HISTORY.

To understand the causes of the existence of synagogues in Toledo from an early period of the Moorish domination, it seems necessary to devote a few paragraphs to Spanish history. The facts are taken from the best Spanish and French authorities, to be found in one or other of the libraries, such as the Royal, and that of the Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando, to which the writer had access in Madrid. The earliest Phœnician colonies, some fifteen centuries before our era, were on the south coast and along the track of great rivers, such as the Guadalquivir. These colonies did not then, nor probably later, extend to the centre and north of the Peninsula. There the Iberians were already in possession. These Iberians came probably from India, and thus represent a more primitive wave of invasion than the Aryan. That the earliest race in historic times was the Iberian appears to me, from the authorities consulted, the most probable opinion. There are, however, learned authors who, considering the numerous Semitic words in modern Spanish, incline to the opinion that the original language was a Hebrew dialect.\*

From the words of Josephus, *Thobelus Thobelis sedem dedit qui nostra atati Iberi vocantur* (*Antiq. Judaic.* lib. i., cap. vi.),

\* *Ex. gr.* Cortés and García Blanco: *Gram. Hebræa*, vol. iii., p. 79 et seq.

other authors claim Tubal, grandson of Noah, as the progenitor of Spain. Others rely on a passage in Genesis x. 4, 5, and claim Tharsis (Tarshish) as the father of the Spanish race.\* Contrariwise, that brilliant and judicious historian, Don Modesto Lafuente, not regarding the foregoing passages as sufficient to prove the Hebrew origin of Spain, decides against it. That Tarshish (Books of Kings and Chronicles) was the Tartessus and Bæica of classical authors, the Andalusia of to-day, is, however, highly probable. The importance of Iberia and the Iberians in Spain has continued to increase since Humboldt. The arrival of the Kelts in Spain cannot be exactly fixed. The path of the invasion is also uncertain, whether the newcomers came first westward to Spain, and thence to France, Britain, and Ireland, or, in the first place, northwards. In the course of the eight centuries after Solomon's time (B.C. 1016-976) the peninsula was divided between: (1) the Kelts to the west and the north, (2) the Iberians to south and east, and (3) the Kelt-Iberians in the centre, these comprising the Carpetani, Vectones, and Vaccæi, mentioned by Livy, writing of the assault and taking of Toledo by Fulvius.† In the course of the sixth century B.C. the Carthaginians came on the scene. Carthage, like Cadiz, was a Phœnician colony, and the Gaditani called in the men of Carthage as allies against the Iberians, and these became masters of Cadiz B.C. 501. In the pages of Roman history Spain holds an important place. The time of the second Punic War (B.C. 218-201) was a time of disaster for Rome.

It was the day of Hannibal, of the Scipios, of Saguntum the heroic, of Carthage "for ever to be destroyed"—*delenda est Carthago*. It was not, however, till the days of Augustus, if even then completely (*Cantaber semper indomitus*), that Spain was wholly subjugated.

The Hebrew *Toledoth*, "generations," has been adduced, in connection with a supposed migration from Jerusalem, in the time of Nebuchodonosor, to prove the Jewish origin

\* "Filii autem Javan, Elisa et Tharsis, Cethim et Dodanim. Ab his divise sunt insule gentium in regionibus suis, unus quisque secundum linguam suam et familias suas in nationibus suis."—*The Vulgate*.

† Lib. xxxv., cap. vii.



of Toledo. Others have thought a Phœnician more probable; but an Iberian origin, according to the late Gregorio Villamil, appears to be, of all, the most likely. Such an advantageous site, defended by river, gorge, and rocky precipices, was scarcely likely to have been passed over by the primitive settlers.

In Pliny's time Toledo was the capital of the Carpetania (lib. iii., cap. iii.); and from its many Roman remains, an aqueduct among them, was evidently of considerable importance. In Republican times it had the privilege of coining money; and, according to Madoz, its swords were even then famous.

Christianity reached the city in the times of the Apostles, St. Eugenius, a disciple of St. Dionysius (Denis), being the first to preach the Gospel, and the first bishop from A.D. 68 to 96, when he suffered martyrdom in Domitian's persecution. In 411 the Alani were in possession, succeeded in 418 by the Visigoths King Leovigild (568-586) made Toledo capital of his kingdom of Spain and Gallia Narbonensis. Recared, his son, renounced the Arian heresy, and became, in 586, the first Catholic monarch of the Goths. Here, says Padre Florez (*España Sagrada*), the national councils were held; here the kings were crowned; here they lived, died, and were buried. Among the causes of the decline of the Hispano-Gothic nation enumerated by M. Baret,\* are the oppressiveness of their dominion, their retention of slavery, and, in particular, their persecution of the Jews.

So Roderick, the last of his line, sallies from the gates of Toledo, upon his ivory chariot, decked in purple and gold, to meet defeat and death at the decisive battle of the Guadalete in 711. The story of Roderick and Florinda (also Zoraida, or la Cava), related as the moving cause of Gothic Spain's perdition by the older chroniclers, is not accepted as authentic by modern critics, as, e.g., Don Aureliano Fernandez Guerra. M. Baret goes so far as to suppose that Count Julian, the traitor Christian governor of older chronicle, was not a Goth at all, but the Greek Exarch of Ceuta, holding it for the Emperor of Constantinople.

Finally, to sum up these historical passages, we may bear in mind that Islamism and Judaism were closely related, in that so much

of the creed, circumstances, down to the very names of Old Testament personages, was borrowed by the one from the other. Belief in one God, in prophetic inspiration, hatred of idols and images, the duties of prayer, fasting, alms and pilgrimage, are features of both religions alike. Mohammed and succeeding Khalifs no doubt did war against the Jews. Nevertheless, by the force of circumstances Islamites and Jews found themselves in secret and open alliance against the Christians of Gothic Spain. In spite of persecution the Jews were powerful, or we should not hear so much of them, as, for instance, under Recared, the first Catholic King. St. Gregory the Great wrote him a letter, yet extant, congratulating the King that he had not been induced by Jewish bribes to revoke Canon 14 of the Toledan Council III., which forbade Jews to hold Christian slaves, to marry Christian wives, or to assume any public office. Under Sisebut (610-620) we hear of them again. But the important facts are these. First, there is no doubt of the fact of a Jewish conspiracy to subject the Christian kingdom to the Moors in 693, as it is confirmed from Arabic sources. This led to a terrible decree against them at one of the last of the Toledan Councils, confiscating their goods and condemning them to slavery as apostates and conspirators.\* Secondly, among the Berber invaders of Spain, known as Moors, were a large proportion of *Moslems*, not strictly Jews, but Arab proselytes, descended from tribes of Yemen, who had been converted to the faith and law of Moses before Solomon's time. Idolatrous Magians are also enumerated.†

Hence the numbers and importance of the Hebrews in Moorish times need not surprise us.

### § 3. THE ANCIENT SYNAGOGUE, NOW SANTA MARIA LA BLANCA.

This remarkable interior (shown in our illustration) and once a church, though of old a synagogue, erected by Moorish builders for their Hebrew brethren, is arranged in five aisles, of which the outer two are much lower than the inner three. These three central

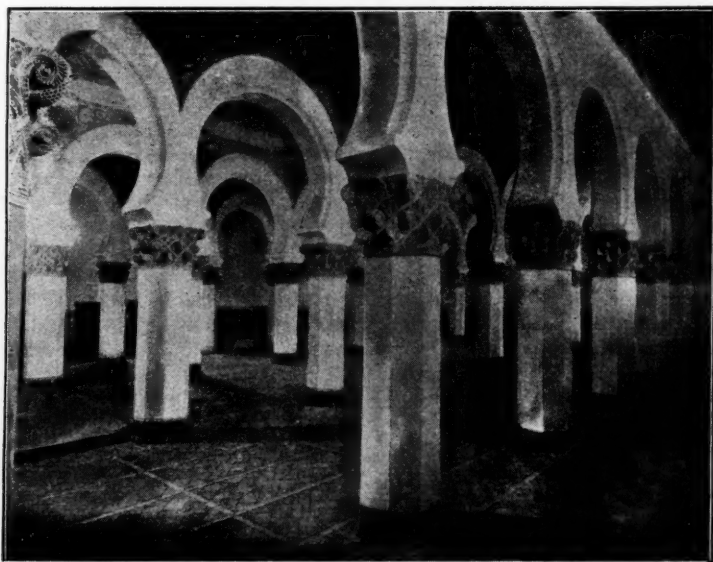
\* *Recuerdos y Bellas de España*. Madrid. Señores Quadrado and Madrazo.

† *Idem.*, under Toledo, from p. 211.

\* *Histoire de la Littérature Espagnole*, p. 13.  
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aisles are built in two stages, having a fine open cedar roof, apparently original. The general appearance of this interior is much spoiled by the coating of whitewash added to walls and pillars. According to the opinion of the able authors of *España Monumental*, this synagogue is thought to be anterior to the tenth century, for one reason, among others, that there is a total absence of all Hebrew inscriptions. Hence it need not be said that the interest of what remains intact is very great. The octagonal pillars are not very high. They are of brick, coated with stucco.

which brought these ornaments to mind. They were said to come from the Palace of Peter the Cruel, and so may well have been of later origin than these now described. They showed very clearly Byzantine influence, the acanthus being one feature in them. But these forms, finely cut out of stucco, are wrought in a manner quite unique, showing that peculiar characteristic of the Moorish artists which led them to idealize in a way of their own forms actually found in Nature. The lower arches are similar to those in the Cristo de la Luz. However, they are some-



INTERIOR OF SANTA MARIA LA BLANCA.

The capitals of the latter are very beautifully carved into a far-off ideal imitation of foliage and fruit, the pine-apple appearing amid the curled foliage in various positions, at one time set upwards and outwards at an acute angle, at another reversed, and almost hidden amid the foliage, but being the most notable form imitated. As some of the capitals appear in their copied representations, they give rather the idea of bands and scrolls, with fruit between them. The volute likewise seems to have furnished an idea to the designer. In the Toledo Museum I saw some stone capitals

what more open, the figure being about two-thirds of a circle instead of three-quarters. As far as the form of the arch goes, the synagogue might well be anterior to the tenth century. It seems at least probable that the building was constructed specially for a synagogue, the relations between the Jews and Moors being generally cordial during the Saracen dominion. What remains of the original building may be referred to the first period of Arabic art in the Peninsula.

In 1405, and due, we are told, to the ardent preaching of St. Vincent Ferrer, the Jews

were driven out of their synagogue, which was then converted into a Christian church with its present invocation. Later on it was desecrated, and its present destination is that of a historic monument, preserved as a graphic record of the past.

The foliated arches in panel in the higher stage are probably later than the foundation. The geometrical figures adorning the spaces between the lower arches are very rich. These are described as Mudejar. The strong light and deep shadows which appear in the illustration reproduce exactly the play of sunlight through the circular windows. Santa Maria la Blanca is sometimes classed as an example of the Middle Period.



### Inventory and Sale of Goods, etc., St. Peter's, Cornhill, temp. Henry VIII. and Ed- ward VI.

(Continued from p. 315.)

- Item receyved of Goodmañ Browne for ij lodes of harde stone, ijs. viij*d*.
- Item more a lode of Chalke, xv*d*.
- Item more the stone of the vestry dore, xs.
- Item to m<sup>r</sup> laycroft ij<sup>c</sup> iijq<sup>ters</sup> xxiiij<sup>lbs</sup> of plats at xxvjs. the c, som iij*li*. xvjs. ix*d*.
- Item for ij aulter clothes of Bodkyn w<sup>t</sup> an olde fount clothe, ij*li*.
- Item a cope of blewe bodkyn collen golde, vjs. xii*d*.
- Item for an olde cope of clothe of gold and crymosyn velvet, xls.
- Item receyved for a cope of grene bodken Collen golde, iijs.
- Item solde tenne olde Awbes, iijs. iiij*d*.
- Item ij fother vij<sup>c</sup> iijq<sup>ters</sup> vij<sup>lbs</sup> of leade at ix*li*. the fother som argent, xxij*li*. vs.
- Item to m<sup>r</sup> Pott iij lodes and di of hard stones at xv*d*. the lode, vjs.
- Item to m<sup>r</sup> fferye ij lodes of hard stones at xv*d*. a lode som, ijs. viij*d*.
- Item solde to a paviar ij lodes of hard stones at xv*d*. a lode som, ijs. viij*d*.
- Item to leond Richeman threscore and five pounds of Iron rest of the vestry windowes at j*d*. a lbz som, vs. v*d*.
- Item more solde to hym iij olde dores w<sup>t</sup> the rest of the stones in the churche yarde, xxs.
- Item to John Maskall ij<sup>c</sup> xviiij<sup>lbz</sup> of Iarne at j*d*. a lbz. som, xxs. ij*d*.
- Item to Edward Atkinson for y<sup>e</sup> rest of y<sup>e</sup> tyles left of y<sup>e</sup> newe house and is for ij<sup>c</sup> di xx*d*.
- Item the said Randolphe and Edward Bright receyved for the fote of the last accompt, iiijxx xiiij*li*. xijs. id. ob.
- Item received of them by Anthony yong for one quarters rent ending at mighlemas, xxvs.
- Item gathered in the hole pishe for theis twoo yeres ending at mighelmas for clerks wags as apperith A<sup>o</sup> 1552 som, xvij*li*. vjs. x*d*.
- The same Randolphe by reason of his segniorie in the said office to be accomptnt for all the saide sales and receipts
- And as touching the mony made of the sales and receipts in the charge of the said Edward ffowler we aunswere that by o<sup>r</sup> churche boke we finde that therof was laid out by the same Edward (w<sup>t</sup> the consent of the pishion's of the said pishe) as Particulerly folowith that is to say
- ffirst paide to George the Sexton for his hole yeres wags ending at mighelmas A<sup>o</sup> 1548, xliijs. iiij*d*.
- Item Paide to Gyles hawke for his hole yeres wage ending at mighelmas aforesaide, vj*li*.
- Item paide to Thom<sup>as</sup> Asheton for his hole yeres wags ending at the same myghelmas, vj*li*.
- Item paide foxe for his hole yeres wage ending at the said mighelmas, vj*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*.
- Item paide to John Weller for 3 q<sup>ters</sup> wags ending at mighelmas aforesaide, ij*li*.
- Item paide to S<sup>r</sup> Roger for 3 q<sup>ters</sup> ending at the saide feast, xxs.
- Item paid to John mare for his fee for a hole yere ending at the said mighlemas for keping of the clock, iijs.
- Item paide to Richarde Hodge for the rakers (*sic*) wages for a hole yere ending at the said feast, iijs.
- Item paid to the Organmaker for his fee ending at mighelmas aforesaide for a yere, ijs.

Item paide to the channelo' for lvij<sup>lbs</sup> of  
candells, viijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paide for serching of carpenters will in  
yeldehall, xx<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paide to the pishe pst for s'rchng of  
deeds wills for quittanncs, viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paide to Owting the carpenter as  
apperith by his bill, iijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item given to the pore of the church monye  
the xxiiij daye of Decembre, xxxs.  
Item paide for nayles to mende the pewes  
w<sup>t</sup> all, viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paide to the mason to set to Jarnes in  
the wall for the church yard dores, viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paid for xvij<sup>lbs</sup> of Jarne for the ij barres  
iij<sup>s</sup>. and mending the lockes vj<sup>d</sup>., iij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paide to the Sexton and an other  
laborer for three daies wags for ye church-  
yard, iijs.  
Item for a spade to make clene the church  
w<sup>t</sup> all, vj<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paide for iij hooks to hang the lather  
on and a chayne, xiiij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item for a Locke to the same, ij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item for carriage of di a lode of Rubbisshe, iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paide for ij lodes of lyme, xvj<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paide for a lode of sande, viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paide for v<sup>c</sup> bricks to pave dyu's plac  
in the church, iijs. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item for a bourde for the pewes, xvj<sup>d</sup>.  
Item to prest for ij days wags, xvj<sup>d</sup>.  
Item to a laborer for ij days wags, xiiij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paid the Joyno' for v dayes wags for  
mending the pewes, iijs. ij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item for nayles to nayle the pewes, viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paide to the Sexton for Caryng the boks  
out of the lybrary into the vestry, iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paide for a lode of Rubbisshe, iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paid for henges for iij pewe dores and  
mending the pore mens boxe, ijs. vi<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paide to strete the Plasterer for whiting  
and okering the church and the wyndowes  
w<sup>t</sup> the quier, iiij<sup>d</sup>. viijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paid for a matre for the quier, j<sup>d</sup>.  
Item Paide to Edward Dychboñe for vj<sup>lbs</sup>  
of sodder and for his paynes, iijs. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paide to hewarde the mason for paving  
the quier and the ij Isles w<sup>t</sup> newe paving  
tile, ij<sup>d</sup>. xs.

\* The will (1458), no doubt, of Katherine, relict  
of John Carpenter, common clerk of the City; see  
Sharpe's *Calendar of Wills in Court of Hustings*,  
Part II., p. 536.

Item paide to the Sexton for one daies  
Wages, vj<sup>d</sup>.  
Item to fox for an other daies wages, iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paide for vj basketts and twoo shovells,  
xviij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paide for making clene the church,  
viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item given to the laborers in the church, iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item for nayles, x<sup>d</sup>.  
Item the xv<sup>th</sup> daye of Aprill given to the pore  
of the church monye, xxvjs. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paid to hewarde the mason for x men  
one daye iijs. vj<sup>d</sup>. and for v men di a  
daye xv<sup>d</sup>., more iij men xvij<sup>d</sup>., and for  
ij plasterers xx<sup>d</sup>. som, viijs. xj<sup>d</sup>.  
Item for lyme and sande, ijs. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item for cariage of ix lode of Rubbisshe, iijs.  
Item paide for ffyve hokes to set vnder the  
tables where the aulters stode, x<sup>d</sup>.  
Item for cariage of ix lodes of Rubishe, iijs.  
Item paid for xv esset† for the quier and to  
the Isle dores, xiijs. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item paid for lyme and sande to laye the  
grounde sells w<sup>t</sup> all, xij<sup>d</sup>. †  
Item paide for bricke, vj<sup>d</sup>.  
Item for a workman for iij daies wags, ijs.  
vj<sup>d</sup>. §  
Item paide to a laborer for iij daies wags,  
js. vj<sup>d</sup>.  
Item for making cleane the church, viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item for caryng the grounde sells into the  
lybrary, ij<sup>d</sup>. ||  
Item paid to the mason for hewing a stone,  
xij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item for j<sup>c</sup> of paving tyle and cariage, iijs.  
iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item for lyme and sande, iijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item for nayles of diuers sorts, xvj<sup>d</sup>.  
Item for cariage of ij lodes of Rubishe, viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item for a bourde and Cariage, iijs. vj<sup>d</sup>.

\* This is a very curious entry. It would seem that  
tables of some sort were erected where the five altars  
had formerly stood. A similar instance occurred in  
the chapel of St. John's College, Cambridge, where  
tables were set up in the chantry chapels in place of  
the altars.

† Iron supports shaped like the letter S, and which  
are still in use.

‡ In other words to kill the weeds with.

§ The first "i" seems to be blotted out. If so read  
js. vj<sup>d</sup>.

|| Emptied of the books which a previous entry tells  
us had been taken into the vestry, the library seems  
to have been turned into a dust-hole for dead weeds  
and rubbish.



Item paide to a carpenter to sawe the bourdes to laye on the pypes, *iiij* *d*.  
 Item paid for rynging when the King came w<sup>t</sup> all the bells, *xij* *d*.  
 Item given to the poore of the same pishe on S<sup>t</sup> James even, *xxx*s.  
 Item paide for *vj* psalters and a comunion boke, *xviijs*.  
 Item paide for oyle for the klok, *iiij* *d*.  
 Item paide for mowing the churchyard, *ij* *d*.  
 Item Paid for a lock and bolts for the quier and Isle dores, *vjs*.  
 Item given to the pishe prest for s<sup>c</sup>hing of scriptures for the particon, *iijs*. *iiij* *d*.<sup>\*</sup>  
 Item paide for *ij* communion cuppes w<sup>t</sup> *ij* pattens waying *lxvij* ounces and a di at *vjs* the ounce som, *xxij* *l*. *xijs*. *vj* *d*.  
 Item allowed for certen chake<sup>†</sup> that was in the grete chalis, *xxj* *d*.  
 Item paide for paynting and writing the pticon, *vi* *l*. *vjs*. *viiij* *d*.  
 Item t<sup>r</sup> chamberleyn the preacher for a s<sup>c</sup>mon, *iijs*. *iiij* *d*.  
 Item paide for a q<sup>ter</sup> of waynescot, *xxxvs*.  
 Item paide for the cariage of the same, *vj* *d*.  
 Item paide the Joyno<sup>r</sup> for workemanship for *xx*<sup>to</sup> daies for hym and three men hymself *xij* *d* a daye and *x* *d* a day his men, *iiij* *l*. *xs*.  
 Item for his boye *vj* daies, *iijs*.  
 Item paide for sawing of *xxij* carffe<sup>‡</sup> of waynescot, *iijs*.  
 Item paide hym more as apperith by a byll, *xxxiijs*. *1d*.  
 Item more for stuff he brought and workemanship as appereth by a bill, *iiij* *l*. *ijs*. *vij* *d*.  
 Item paide to Edward Dychebo<sup>ne</sup> for *xxx*<sup>lbz</sup> of leade at *ij* s<sup>c</sup>farthings a lbz to set *viiij*<sup>t</sup> Jarnes in the quier, *ijs*.  
 Item to heward the mason to set *yem* in, *ijs*.  
 Item for *viiij*<sup>t</sup> Jarnes to set in the quier, *xviiij* *d*.  
 Item paide for *v* pecs of hangings to hange the out side of the churche when the King came by, *vs*.  
 Item paide for nayles and hooks for the same, *xj* *d*.  
 Item paid for *viiij*<sup>t</sup> q<sup>ters</sup> at *ij* *d* a pece to make rayles, *xvj* *d*.

\* That is, for texts to paint upon it.

† That is, a check, or defect in the metal.

‡ Query as to this word.

Item paide for borowing a pair of regalls, *vs*.  
 Item for carriage of them to and fro, *xiiij* *d*.  
 Item for blowing the regalls, *ij* *d*.  
 Item paid to a carpenter for making the rayles, *xij* *d*.  
 Item for carriage of the hangings to and fro, *vj* *d*.  
 Item for playing of the regalls to the conduct, *xij* *d*.  
 Item to the Sexton for his paynes, *iiij* *d*.  
 Item paid to Owton the carpenter for making the setes in the quier as apereth by the bill, *vjs*. *iiij* *d*.  
 Item for englishe nayles, *ob*.  
 Item paide for plaster of Parrys to mend the pticon, *xij* *d*.  
 Item for setting in two Jarnes behind m<sup>r</sup> Richemonds pewe, *vj* *d*.  
 Item for *vj* Jarnes for the same pewe, *xd*.  
 Item paide to the Joyno<sup>r</sup> to set *vp* a back of that pewe and for nayles, *ijs*. *ij* *d*.  
 Item paid to wisdom the paynter for mending the border that was broken, *iijs*.  
 Item for writing of this his accompt, *xij* *d*.  
 Item pd to Giles hawks for *iiij* boks w<sup>t</sup> salmes pricked, *xxvjs*. *viiij* *d*.<sup>\*</sup>  
 Item for potacon mony, *†* *vjs*. *viiij* *d*.  
 Item there rested in the hands of the said Edwarde fowler the first daye of Decembre A 1549 for the fote of his accompt in redy mony and then deluded to the said Randolphe as appereth before in the receipts of the said Randolphe

And as touchinge the mony made of the sales and receipts in the charge of the saide Randolphe Atkynson We answeare that by o<sup>r</sup> churche boke we finde that therof was laied out by the same Randolphe (w<sup>t</sup> the consent of the parishio<sup>ns</sup> of the saide parishe) as particulerly folowith that is to saye

ffyrst paide to ffox for his wages for twoo yeres ending at mighelmas A<sup>o</sup> 1550, *xiiij* *l*. *vjs*. *viiij* *d*.

Item to George the Sexton for his wags for *ij* yeres ending at the same feast *iiij* q<sup>ters</sup> at *liijs*. *iiij* *d*. by yere and a yere and a q<sup>ter</sup> after *xliijs*. *iiij* *d*. by yere som, *iiij* *l*. *xiijs*. *ij* *d*.

\* Books of Psalms with musical notation.

† No doubt a very popular expenditure.

- Item paide to Gyles hawkes for his wags for ij yerres ending at the same feast, viij*l*.  
 Item to Assheton the conduct for his wags for ij yerres ending at the same feast, viij*l*.  
 Item paid to John Weller for his wags for ij yerres ending at the same feast, vi*l*. vjs. viij*l*.  
 Item to Sr Roger for his wags for di a yere ending at mighelmas A° 1550 after xls. by yere, xxs.  
 Item to mare the Clockmaker for his fee for ij yerres ending at the same feast, viijs.  
 Item paid to y<sup>e</sup> Organmaker for his fee for ij yerres ending at the same feast, viijs.  
 Item to the Scavenger for his wags for ij yerres ending at the same feast, viijs.  
 Item paide to John mare the clockemaker as aperith by his bill ix*l*. and given his men in rewarde vs., ix*l*. vs.  
 Item given to the poore of o<sup>r</sup> saide pishe in the psence of m<sup>r</sup> hallywell m<sup>r</sup> leycroft & m<sup>r</sup> Typper the xxij daye of decembre 1549, xxxjs.  
 Item more to the clockmakers s<sup>r</sup>vaunts at the setting vp of the clock xij*l*. and to the Sexton iiij*l*. Som, xvj*l*.  
 Item paide for paynting the Jack\* and both the dyalls w<sup>in</sup> and w<sup>out</sup> somme, ij*l*. xvs.  
 Item paide to a painter to mende the Scripture vnder the dyall, ijs. viij*l*.  
 Item paide to John Maskall the Smith as apperith by his ij bills, xxjs. iiij*l*.  
 Item for whitening the clock house, xij*l*.  
 Item paid for hewing the backside of the dyall, vj*l*.  
 Item ij mattes in the quier, viij*l*.  
 Item for wyne in the quier, vj*l*.  
 Item paid for o<sup>r</sup> apparannce at pollest† by m<sup>r</sup> Bright, xij*l*.  
 Item paide to hewarde the mason for worke done in the library and stuff as appereth by ij bills, xiijs. iiij*l*.  
 Item paide to John hylls as apperith by his bill of reconing for glasing of the churche, xvij*l*. xs.  
 Item paid to Owting the carpenter for workmen and Stuf about the clockhouse as appereth by ij bills som, iiij*l*. iijs. viij*l*.  
 Item paid for iij q<sup>ters</sup> and xiiij<sup>lbs</sup> of lede, vs. ij*l*.  
 Item paide to Edwarde Bright for iij q<sup>t</sup> xiiij<sup>lbs</sup> of Jarne, ix*s*. j*l*.  
 Item paid for ij mattes for ij formes, x*l*.  
 Item paide for the Paraphrasis made in six bokes, xxvjs.  
 Item for a comunion boke, iijs.  
 Item the ix<sup>th</sup> day of m<sup>c</sup>he given to mother Peckelyn\* by the consent of m<sup>r</sup> Alderman m<sup>r</sup> fowler and m<sup>r</sup> Bright, iijs. iiij*l*.  
 Item paide to John newell of westend for making the table of the dyall, xvs. iiij*l*.  
 Item paid for lvij<sup>th</sup> fote of koping stone at ij*l*. ob a fote and viij*l*. over in the hole and for the cariage of them, xiijs. v*l*.  
 Item paid to prest the bricklayer for raysing the wallis about the churche yarde as aperith by his bill som, vi*l*. xs.  
 Item paid to goodman howe and his sonne to sell the litle orgaines, iijs.  
 Item for dygging and dressing the church yarde, iijs. iiij*l*.  
 Item paid to dyxson the Joyno<sup>r</sup> as apith by his bill for the formes and other things, xvs.  
 Item paide to Parker the channdelo<sup>r</sup> for candells, xxiij*l*.  
 Item paid to Robert vyner for v dayes labor w<sup>t</sup> prest about the churche yarde and taking vp the crosse, ijs. xj*l*.†  
 Item paid for three locks for the churche yarde dores and for the lather, iijs.  
 Item for drinke at the setting vp of the clock, iiij*l*.‡  
 Item for oyle at dyvers tymes, vj*l*.  
 Item for a corde for the clock, xvj*l*.  
 Item the v<sup>th</sup> daye of Aprill given to the pore of this pishe in the p<sup>s</sup>ence of m<sup>r</sup> Alderman John Stockmede m<sup>r</sup> hallywell henry typper and me Edwarde Bright som, xxxs.  
 Item for cariage away of Russhes on Ester Even, viij*l*.§  
 Item given to one that did rede here on ester day A° 1550, iijs. iiij*l*.  
 Item paid for a tonge to hange the clapper of the gret bell, xx*l*.  
 Item paide to Vaughan and to an other that did prayse the ornaments of the churche, iijs.

\* Or perhaps Reckelyn.

† Here we seem to have a reference to the destruction of the churchyard cross.

‡ More 'potacon mony'!

§ This entry is worthy of note.

\* This reference to a Jack o' the Clock is interesting.

† No doubt a visitation at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Item for drinke that tyme, *ij*d.\*  
 Item for cariage of the dyall from west end into london, *xvj*d.  
 Item for drawing it into the steple, *vii*d.  
 Item paid to a laborer to make clene the Gutters of Kelings house when the dyall was set vp, *ij*d.  
 Item paid for paynting the inside of the pticon betwene the quier and the body of the churche, *xiijs. iiij*d.  
 Item the tenth daye of Aprill paid to the mason as it was agreed by m' Alderman hubberthorne m' Richemond and m' lambe w' dyvers other for the setting vp of the dyall, *iiij*d.†  
 Item for cariage of v lodes of Rubishe, *xx*d.  
 Item for cariage of Rubbisse when the dyall was set vp, *xvj*d.  
 Item paide to John Maskall the smith for an Jarne to holde the dyall in the wall, *xd*.  
 Item the *xxviiij*<sup>th</sup> daye of Aprill given to Robert Danbe Goldsmith for weying and praying the plate in the presence of m' lambe, m' laws and me Edward Bright, *xx*d.  
 Item paide to m' Typper for a copie of the articles of the busshops Jnunctions, *iiij*d.  
 Item paid for cou'ing the mar' of hulls grave, *xx*d.‡  
 Item given in Ernest to the bricklayers for taking downe of the vestry, *ij*d.  
 Item for the caryage of the bokes out of the vestry afore m' Aldermans pewe, *iiij*d.  
 Item for carriage of the leade that was taken of the vestry, *viiij*d.§  
 Item given to the laborers for casting it into the cart, *viiij*d.  
 Item for taking downe of the chests out of the vestry and carying them into the belfry, *viiij*d.  
 Item paid for di a lode of ponthens (*sic*) and di a lode of q<sup>tem</sup> w' cariage and wharfage, *xijs. viij*d.  
 Item paid for sweping and wying the pticon and the churche to mother heyborne mother Thornton and mother Grene, *xvj*d.  
 Item paide to peerson the skynñ for *iiij* fox tailles to swepe the scriptures of the pticon *iiij*d. and a staff *jd.*, *vd*.

\* 'Potacon mony' again!

† It will be noted how much trouble and money were spent in the matter of the clock.

‡ It is not clear which mayor of Hull it was who was buried in St. Peter's, Cornhill.

§ Here we have the demolition of the vestry.

Item paide to George the Sexton for *ij* white brussches and for broomes, *viiij*d.  
 Item paide to hym for water for y<sup>e</sup> fount, *iiij*d.  
 Item paid for a gret maunde\* to hange the painter in to mende the scripture vnder y<sup>e</sup> dyall, *xd*.  
 Item paid to *iiij* men to pluck hym vp to the dyall, *viiij*d.  
 Item for making of *xj* surplusses, *vjs*.  
 Item given to the laborers when the stone was caried into leden hall, *viiij*d.  
 Item for wyne in the quier on S<sup>t</sup> peters daye, *xij*d.  
 Item paid to m' Chamberleyns laborers for removing of stones, *vjd*.  
 Item for mending twoo locks and *ij* newe keys in the quier and for mending the chest where the ornaments laye, *xij*d.  
 Item for cariage of the boks frome m' Aldermans pewe into the belfrey, *iiij*d.  
 Item paid to v porters to drawe the painter vp in a cradell to mend the scripture of the dyall, *xx*d. and to y<sup>e</sup> sexton for his labo<sup>r</sup> *vjd.*, *ijs. ij*d.  
 Item for cariage of the same Cradell frome yeldehall nether and to yeldehall againe, *vjd*.  
 Item the *v*<sup>th</sup> day of August given to fater heyborne by the consent of m' Richmonde m' Clerk and m' fflowler, *vs*.  
 Item to George the Sexton for laying stones together, *iiij*d.  
 Item paide for carying the tymbre into the strete to be mesured, *viiij*d.  
 Item for removing the coping stone out of one churche yarde into another, *viiij*d.  
 Item for removing of three courses out of one churche yarde into an other, *vs*.  
 Item paid to the Busshop of londons somner, *iiij*d.  
 Item for paving of *ij*<sup>c</sup> *xlj* fote and a half about the churche at *ij*d. ob a fote, *ij*d. *iiij*d.  
 Item paide for *xiiij* lodes of gravell at *vjd*. at lode, *vjs*.  
 Item to a laborer to bring out stones, *ijs*.  
 Item paide to a minister on o<sup>r</sup> lady daye, *viiij*d.  
 Item for levelling the churche yarde, *ijs*.  
 Item given to hym that mesured the stones of the vestry bitwene m' chamberleyn (*sic*) and *vs*. for his payne, *vs*.

\* That is, a basket or cradle.

- Item paide for a boke of clene paper boured w<sup>t</sup> ij claspes to ingrose the accompts of the churche, iijs. vjd.
- Item for ij cases for the communion cuppes and a rounde Basket to put the bokes of the churche in, ijs. viiijd.
- Item for a matte in the pewe where m<sup>r</sup> Clerk dothe sytte, xd.
- Item paide to a plommer for taking downe the leade of the vestrye, xjd.
- Item paide to John hyll for xxxvij fote of newe glasse in the windowe in the southe Isle at vd. a foote som, xvs. vd.
- Item paide to hym for mending the lantone that hangith in the midds of the churche, vs.
- Item vj Salters at ijs. a pece, xijs.
- Item on Alhallowen even in Ao 1550 given to the pore of the said pishe in the presence of m<sup>r</sup> fowler m<sup>r</sup> laws withm lamyman and me Edward Bright, ij*li*. ijs. iiijd.
- Item paide for a desk for the pulpet and a paire of hengs, xx*d*.
- Item for Jarnes for the same, vjd.
- Item for a staple to hange the table on, ijd.
- Item for a hooke to hang the lanto'ne by, ijd.
- Item paide to hewarde the mason to set it in, iiij*d*.
- Item for paper, iiij*d*.
- Item for iiij<sup>lbz</sup> of leade, iiij*d*.
- Item for candells, iiij*d*.
- Item for potacons, xijs. iiij*d*.\*
- Item for writing of this accompt, vjs. viiij*d*.
- Item paide to foxe for making of m<sup>r</sup> hayes grave ijs. more for his dewtie out of the gret bell iijs. iiij*d*.
- Item paid to a Bricklayer for pynning of ij pewes and laying of paving tyle in ij or iiij placs of the churche and to the sexton for his labor, ijs.
- Item ij paire of Esses for ij pewe dores, xx*d*.
- Item paide to John weller as apperith by his bill for nayles when the twoo pewes were set vp, iijs. iiij*d*. ob.
- Item for sending a fre to m<sup>r</sup> deane of lincoln, iiij*d*.
- Item for writing the same fre, viiij*d*.
- Item for making of twoo pewes one on the southe syde of the churche and the other on the north syde as apperith by a bill, ii*li*. vjs. viiij*d*.
- Item the tenth daye of decembre paid for a bason of silu' pcell guilt poiz 15 ounces a q<sup>ter</sup> at vjs. the ounce, iiij*li*. xjs. vjd.
- Item paide to a Joyno<sup>r</sup> to mende the bourd at the northe dore to knele on, ijd.
- Item for the charge in ryding to see the frames, iijs. iiij*d*.
- Item paide to one that shoulde haue bene o<sup>r</sup> Sexton and did sing here ones or twice, viiij*d*.
- Item the xxij daye of January given to the pore of this parishe in the presence of m<sup>r</sup> fowler and Edward Bright lxxxj Sacks of coles that cost altogether, ij*li*. iijs. xjd.
- Item for sending a fre to m<sup>r</sup> deane of lincoln, iiij*d*.
- Item paide to george the Sexton for cariage of the dores of the seller w<sup>t</sup> other things, iiij*d*.
- Item paide for a comunion cuppe weying xv ounces iiij q<sup>v</sup> pcell guilt at vjs. the ounce, vi*li*. vs. xd.
- Item paide to Dycson the Joyno<sup>r</sup> the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of february for making the settells in the south Isle, xxxiijs. iiij*d*.
- Item paid more for the table in the quier as appereth by a bill, xijs. iiij*d*.
- Item paide to pker the channdelo<sup>r</sup> for 56<sup>lbz</sup> of candells as appereth by a bill, viijs. ijd.
- Item the xxviiij<sup>th</sup> daye of marche given to the pore of the pishe in the p'sence of m<sup>r</sup> fowler m<sup>r</sup> lambe and Edward Bright, ij*li*. js.
- Item paid to Edward Bright for a boxe w<sup>t</sup> ij locks and ij keyes together for y<sup>e</sup> poore, iijs.
- Item paid to fox for mending the pishe prests surplesse, vjd.
- Item a boke to rede in the churche for obedience, ijd.\*
- Item given to Gyles hawkes by the consent of m<sup>r</sup> Alderman m<sup>r</sup> Richemonde m<sup>r</sup> lambe and m<sup>r</sup> fowler, xxs.
- Item paid for scavage of the new house for di a yere, xjd.
- Item paid for cariage awaye of Russhes from the churche, iiij*d*.
- Item paid to the Bricklayers for diu's things they did more then ther coñents, ij*li*. xijs. iiij*d*.
- Item given to the glasiars man for his paynes, xx*d*.

\* Once more !

\* It is not clear what this means.



Item paid to foxe for his duetie out of the gret bell for my lady hubberthorne and my lady morrys, vjs. viij*d*.

Item paid for a stelled shovell, v*d*.

Item paid to fox for his duetie of the gret bell and for making of m' laws pytt, vs. iiij*d*.

Item paid to ffox for making of dycsons pytt, ijs.

Item paid to ffox more for m' Adams brothers pytt and the gret bell, vs. iiij*d*.

Item paid to hym for making of Kelings pytt and for his dewe of the grete bell, vs. iiij*d*.

Item paid to John Maskall the smithe the xxiiijth daye of July for ij spykes and a hooke of Jarne to holde fast the table in the southe Jsle, v*d*.

Item to Edward the carpenter the xxiiijth daye of July for a daies worke for mending the pewes in the southe chappell xj*d*. and for bourds to make footeplaces xxij*d*. and to m' weller for j*c* of v*d*. nayles and di a C iiij*d*. nayles viij*d*, iijs. v*d*.

Item paid for an ell and a q<sup>ter</sup> of canvas w<sup>t</sup> ij Cordes to hange ou' the clocke in the clock house to kepe the dust from it, x*d*.

Item lost by the fall of the monye, iiij*d*. \*

Item for xviiij<sup>lbs</sup> of Candells at ij*d*. a lbz, iijs.

Item paid to John weller by the consent of the pisse in augmentacon of his wags for one quarter, vjs. viij*d*.

Item Allowed by the Awditors at the daye of Awdyt for their dyner, vijs.

Item laied owt about the building of the newe house where o' late vestry stode where in Anthony Yonge nowe dwellith as apperith by the accompt of the said Randolphe by the consent of the pishioñs, clxxij*d*. vjs. iiij*d*.

Item deliu'ed by the consent of the pishe for saving the losse of the mony to John Jakes as apperith by his obligacons, xl*d*.

Item to M' Clerk as aperith by his obligacon, xl*d*.

Item to Edward Atkynson as Aperith by his obligacon, xliij*d*.

Item to Richard hodge as aperith by his bill, xiiij*d*. vijs.

Item deliu'ed to me the saide Edward Bright of the fote of this accompt, j*d*. ijs. iiij*d*.

The accompt of vs the said Edward Bright and John Brisley nowe churchwardens w<sup>t</sup> the receipts payments and dyschargs of me the saide Edward Bright syns the feast of S' mighell tharchanngell A<sup>o</sup> 1552 as folowith

ffirst received and remayning vnder the charge of me the said Edwarde for the foote of the accompt of the said Randolph Atkynson, j*d*. ijs. iiij*d*.

Item receyved more of the pishioñs of the said pishe for the clerks wags for di a yere ended at o' lady daye 1552, iiij*d*. xijs. iiij*d*.

Item receyved of Anthony yonge for di a yeres rent of his dwelling house ended at the same feast, ls.

And as touching the mony coñing of the said receipts we Aunswere that not only that but moche more was employed and laied out by me the said Edwarde by the consent of the worshipfull of the said pishe about necessary things and payments and for the said church as clerks wags conducts wags and other necessary things for the same church as appereth by myn' accompt saie, xxiiij*d*. xixs. x*d*.

Item paid for serching to haue had the inventory at m' hewes hands or at the Busshop of londons hands, xx*d*.

Item for making and writing of this inventory and certificat indented and other accompts of the saide church, iiij*d*.

By me Edward Bright nowe Churchwardyn

ffor John Brisley  
whose ñike this  
is w<sup>t</sup> his own hand signed  
for he can not write

by me henry hoberthorn  
by me Edwarde ffo-ler  
by me John Stokmed  
by me John Westgatte

(Concluded.)



\* This is a noteworthy entry.  
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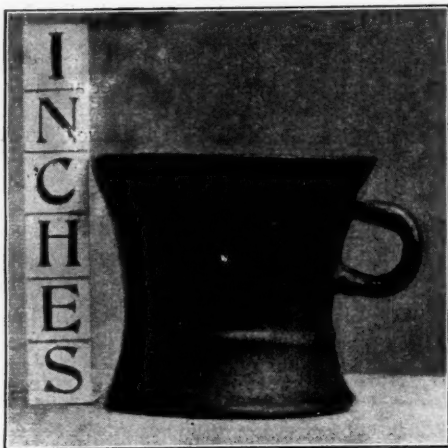
## Domestic and other Mortars.

(SUPPLEMENTARY.)

BY FLORENCE PEACOCK.

**I** HAVE received so much new and valuable information relating to mortars since the publication of the articles upon this subject in the August and September numbers that it seems desirable to place it before the readers of the *Antiquary*. I am very grateful to those who have kindly furnished me with notes upon mortars, accompanied as they were in many instances by sketches, rubbings, and photographs taken from mortars either in the possession of the writers or in public collections.

The museum in the Tullie House at Carlisle contains three fine mortars, one of which, having "ROBERT CHAMBR" upon it, was described by me in the September number of the *Antiquary*. I have, however, learnt a few more details regarding it. Mr. Robert Ferguson, F.S.A., purchased it from a dealer named Wake, at or near to Derby. This



MORTAR WITH ONE HANDLE, TULLIE HOUSE, CARLISLE.

dealer had formerly lived at Cockermouth, and no doubt the Holme Cultram mortar came into his possession whilst he resided in

the north of England. The Carlisle Museum obtained it from Mr. Ferguson.

The second mortar also came from Mr. Ferguson. It is quite plain, the only relief being a moulding not far from the bottom. It, however, possesses a point of interest which I have only heard of in one other instance: there is but one handle attached



THE "ROBERT CHAMBR" MORTAR.

to it, and it is of the ordinary ear-shaped kind. Why any mortar should have been cast with only one handle, it is difficult to conjecture; the want of a second gives a very one-sided appearance, and, regarded from the point of view of design, it is decidedly a defect, and it seems impossible to conjecture what good could have arisen from it. The mortar thus fashioned would not be so easy to lift as those with no handles at all, as it would not balance equally; and it is very unlikely that the single handle was intended to hang it up by, as the weight of most mortars would make this nearly impossible. The only solution seems to be that it was meant to steady the mortar with, the pounder to grasp it with the left hand whilst using the pestle in the right one.

The third mortar at Carlisle is a Flemish one, and has a blank rim, and below it, in raised letters on a sunken band, the inscription, "PEETER DE CLERCK ME FECIT M.DCXX," a late use of Roman numerals on an object of this nature. Then comes a further plain band, and the mortar narrows towards the middle, around which is a band of conventional ornamentation; it then widens slightly,

and two narrow mouldings occur, followed by a plain band at the bottom.\*

There is a fine collection of sixteen mortars in the Cambridge Museum of Archæology. I have been unable personally to examine these, and, to the best of my knowledge, no account of them has ever been published; but a correspondent has kindly furnished me with the following details regarding some of them:

There is a plain mortar which bears upon it the bust of Charles II., very beautifully cast. It is in much better condition than either of those in Mr. Howlett's collection, which bear upon them the head of this sovereign; but, like those, the king is shown as wearing a crown, and the badge of the Garter likewise appears round his neck. The likeness is a very good one, the strongly-marked features of the second Charles lending themselves admirably to this form of ornamentation.

There is a Spanish mortar of brass in this collection, and also a very fine one, with various groups round it consisting of figures, foliage, etc. Round the rim are fleurs-de-lys placed horizontally, a most unusual manner in which to dispose them. From the account given to me, I should judge this specimen to be of Flemish make.

There is also a mortar here which bears a Tudor rose, crowned—of the later Stuart period, I should judge, from the form of the crown.

Mr. W. B. Redfern, of Inveruglas House, Cambridge, has most kindly given me the following details about mortars in his possession:

The first one is an exceptionally interesting example; it has a narrow plain edge, then a

moulding, followed by a plain band, after which appear two rows of mouldings. The body of the mortar has upon it a very beautifully-executed Tudor rose, surmounted by a small fleur-de-lys, from the sides of which spring two branches, which encircle another small rose; this is repeated six times upon the sides of the mortar. The bottom consists of four mouldings. Height, 4 inches; diameter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

The second mortar is perhaps one of the most interesting specimens which now remain to us, viewed from the historical aspect of things; but it is by no means so beautiful as many others I have seen. Firstly comes a deep, plain band, then a narrow moulding, followed by a wider one, then the narrow one is repeated. Upon the sides of the mortar occurs three times the bust of Queen Elizabeth. She wears the crown, and holds in her right hand the sceptre, her left one grasps the orb.

Unfortunately, this valuable relic is cracked. The handle is very curious, being a solid ear-shaped piece of metal, with a, comparatively speaking, small round hole through



MORTARS (1) AND (2) BELONGING TO MR. REDFERN.

\* A recent examination of several of the museums and dealers' shops in Belgium has revealed the fact that Flemish mortars with such inscriptions as *LOF GODT VAN AL*, or, so and so *ME FECIT* (and a date), are exceedingly common. Flemish mortars of these types will not therefore be further described in these notes unless some special feature calls for remark. In this connection it may be well to note the existence of a small mortar (No. 854) in the *Musée d'Art Monumental et Industriel* at Brussels. The peculiarity of this mortar is that it is octagonal in shape outside, although circular within. It has two grotesque animals' heads on either side, from which depend two rings as handles. The ornamentation is otherwise of the normal type. The mortar is dated in Roman numerals *M.VC.XLVI*.

it, somewhat nearer the bottom than the top. There is no indication of this mortar ever having had a second handle. Like that at Carlisle, it has been cast with only one. Height,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches; diameter,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches. It came from Wicken in Cambridgeshire.

The third mortar has an ornamental band near the top, and a conventional garland round the middle. Height,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It was obtained at Fordham, Cambridgeshire.

The fourth mortar has upon it an oval medallion, formed like a wreath. Inside

this is the head of some animal, holding what appears to be a key in its beak-like mouth. It is placed upon an heraldic wreath, and I think is erased. This is four times



MORTARS (3) AND (4) BELONGING TO MR. REDFERN.

repeated. I am not able to say whether it is meant for a crest, or whether it is merely a maker's mark. Bell-founders often used marks, which look almost heraldic. Height,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Mr. Redfern has recently become possessed of another mortar, with a design somewhat similar to the last-named one. A large oval plain medallion encircles a stag's head upon a wreath. This crest is borne by so many families, that it is impossible to identify it.

Mr. W. Cole Plowright, of Swaffham, Norfolk, possesses a Dutch mortar in shape and ornamentation almost identical with the small Dutch one belonging to Mr. Howlett, an illustration of which is given in the *Antiquary* for August. The inscription runs as follows: "HENRICK TER HORST ME FECIT A° 1634."

Mr. A. W. Leatham, of Cerney House, Cirencester, has a fine mortar, which I should judge to have been made during the reign of Henry VIII. It is very difficult to describe it in such a manner as to be understood.

The upper part consists of mouldings. Then comes a plain wide centre, the handles formed thus: <<. Between these handles are two hearts, one on each side. These hearts are not solid, but in outline. The bottom of each heart is finished off by a kind of trefoil arrangement, two leaves of the trefoil being formed also by the top of the heart. Height, 5 inches; diameter,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

Mr. Leatham also possesses another mortar, very plainly fashioned. It has one moulding at the base, and very low down upon it,

almost at the bottom, is a crowned Tudor rose. The royal badge is very much worn. Height, 5 inches; diameter,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Mr. C. Leeson Prince has kindly told me about three mortars which are in his possession. All three are accompanied by iron pestles, though they themselves are, as is usually the case, made of bell-metal. The first mortar has a wide, plain rim. Then comes a sunken band, the ornamentation of which consists of alternate small fleurs-de-lys, and what appear to be Maltese crosses. Round the centre of the vessel is a wide band formed of a conventional pattern, the upper part of which ends in fleurs-de-lys. Height,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter, 1 foot. I take the date of it to be somewhere about the middle of the seventeenth century. The second mortar is the oldest of the three, and is much worn. In its general plan it much resembles the former one, but in this specimen the ornamental band round the rim consists of alternate heart and scallop shells, divided by a kind of scroll-work. The hearts are in outline. The central band is much narrower than that upon the larger mortar, and appears to consist of solid hearts and scroll-work. I take it to be from fifty to a hundred years older than the former one. Height, 7 inches; diameter, 9 inches.

The smallest of these mortars has an upper band bearing upon it alternate fleurs-de-lys, and an ornament which I am not able to make out. The central band is of an ordinary conventional kind. Height,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches; diameter, 7 inches.

The Rev. John Slatter, of Whitchurch Rectory, Reading, has sent me a sketch of a very fine mortar in his possession. It has two unusually good crowned Tudor roses upon it. It formerly belonged to an old Berkshire yeoman; it is accompanied by a pestle. Height,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches; diameter,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

Mr. J. Tregaskis, of High Holborn, the dealer in curiosities, has a mortar evidently cast by the same maker who produced the one described by me in the September number of the *Antiquary* belonging to Mr. Albert Hartshorne. It has upon it an ornamental band in relief, and the inscription "MARC LE SERRE ME FECIT 1578." Height,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

(To be concluded.)



## The Shield-Wall and the Schiltrum.

BY GEORGE NEILSON.

**T**HE most vivid description of the traditional English formation, the shield burg or shield-wall, is perhaps not in any native work, but in that classic passage of Snorro on the Battle of Stamford Bridge, in 1066, which tells how the allied Northmen and North Englishmen of Harold of Norway and Earl Tosti were marshalled by the Norwegian King. "King Harold arrayed his host; he let his array be long and nought thick. Then bowed he the arms backward so that they met together; and that was a wide ring, thick and even all round about withoutward, shield by shield and so on in like wise above." The Norse leader is said to have commanded that the foremost should set their spear-tails into the earth with the points towards the breasts of the riders of the attacking horse, "but they that stand next let them set their spear-points at the breasts of their horses." It is not necessary to canvass the historical exactness of Snorro as to this battle. Even if, as Mr. Freeman held, he was mistaken regarding the character of the English attack upon the invaders, he has given a capital picture of the defensive shield-wall, showing at the same time the ease with which an extended column could be changed into a compact circle, which temptingly suggests a resemblance to the primitive circular fort with rampart and palisade. At Hastings, the English formation so much in debate of late years was, perhaps, not widely different from that which had failed at Stamford Bridge. One clear note throughout the descriptions of the great battle with Duke William is the extreme closeness of Harold's array. The varied phrases say little of shape, but are emphatic of density. When Henry of Huntingdon wrote that Harold placed "all his folk in one battle very straitly, and made of them as it were a *castellum*," it is probable that he had in his mind, not a tower, but a fortified *enceinte*, constituted (whether there was a palisade or not) by a dense wall of men. Guy of Amiens mentions that each side of the hill was fortified, and in the

Bayeux tapestry two groups facing opposite ways are repelling cavalry attack from opposite points. The "dense wood" of English spear and axe men had the defect of its qualities. So close they stood, one author states, that the slain had scarce room to fall. The Norman archers made deadly practice when they bethought them of shooting into the air. At the Battle of the Standard, in 1138, the English formation is set forth with general clearness. The whole force was in one close body. The knights and men-at-arms had almost all quitted their horses, which were led away by the small detachment remaining in the saddle. These dismounted and mail-clad men formed the first line, having, however, archers and lancers interposed between them. The elder knights (except those in command) grouped themselves upon and round about the standard, fixed on a wheeled car in the breast of the dense battalion—the *carrocium* of Continental writers of the period. The mass of common men of the improvised soldiery filled the space behind the front rank. The defenders of the standard (*circumvallabant*) walled it round. "Shield adjoined shield," says Ailred, "shoulder touching shoulder."

Each of these instances favours the view that the formation tended to be circular when the object was defence. Its mobility is as evident from Stamford Bridge as its strength from the Standard. The abstract question whether footmen can repel a proportionate attack of horse has been handled with various answer by military authors, the ultimate opinion leaning to the belief that, in the absence of effective missile—as distinguished from merely manual—weapons, the defence can only with great difficulty be maintained. Other things being equal, successive charges of cavalry are likely to prevail. But the conditions are seriously altered when archery or shot enters into the calculation. Without these the defence is practically passive; with them it is also an attack. In 1119, Henry I. had defeated the French chivalry by dismounting 400 out of his 500 men-at-arms "in order," says Suger, "that they might fight the more powerfully afoot"; and in another battle of the same period fought by Norman vassals of Henry, and described by Ordericus Vitalis, the same tactics succeeded,

though with an instructive variation. "Put the archers," said Odo Borleng, "to the foremost line, and let them try to stop the main body of the enemy by shooting their horses," which they effectually did, thereby furnishing a precedent for the Standard. On the other hand, the passive tactics failed at Orewin Bridge, in 1295, when the Welsh received the Earl of Warwick's attack by fixing their spears in the ground with the points directed upwards to meet the onrush of horse. The Earl had provided for that contingency, Trevet tells us, by placing a Bowman between every two of his mounted men. The Welsh ranks were soon breached, and their disaster was complete when the horse burst in.

Falkirk battle, in 1298, is peculiarly instructive. Wallace ranged his infantry in a formation well outlined by Hemingburgh: "The Scots planted all their common people in four troops in the shape of round circles on hard ground and on one hillside near Fawkyrk. In these circles were set spearmen with their lances erected slantingly, every man touching another, and facing the circumference of the circles. Between these circles were certain intermediate spaces in which archers were stationed. And at the extreme rear was their cavalry." The circles of footmen, he further mentions, "were called schiltrouns," an observation not borrowed from the Harleian MS. 3,860, to which, in this part of his narrative, he is believed (see the Maitland Club's *Documents illustrative of Sir William Wallace*, p. 29) to have been in large measure indebted.

The massing of spears raised in Hemingburgh's eye the old similitude of a "dense wood." To Pierre Langtoft another image, also an old one, occurred:

En l'avaunt garde estoit dos au dos doné,  
E point sur point de lance en chiltrons tout serré;  
Com chastel en plein de mur environé.

Langtoft (R. S.), ii. 312.

The words are thus vigorously, though freely, rendered in a contemporary translation, attributed to Robert of Brunne:

Ther formast conrey ther bakkis togidere sette,  
Ther speres poynt over poynt so sare and so thykke,  
And fast togidere joynt to se it was ferlike.  
Als a castel thei stode that were wallid with stone,  
Thei wende no man of blode thorgh tham suld haf gone.

Rishanger, silent as to the formation of

the Scots, puts into the mouth of Wallace the phrase, "I have browghte yowe to the ryng; hoppe yf ye kunne," a proverbial expression probably borrowed from some children's game of the period,\* and sufficiently indicative of the circular shape of the battalions. "So dense they stood," he says, "with their spears stretched forward and contiguous, that they thought they could not be overcome." There are two conflicting statements about the ground in front. According to Hemingburgh, who has by far the best narrative, a peat bog greatly embarrassed the English advance. Rishanger makes the obstacle artificial, a palisade outside the lines—"a fence constructed of pales driven into the ground and tied with ropes and cords so as to hamper the approach." The subdivision of the army into four battalions with archers in the intervals, whilst it left each schiltrum strong, failed, as the result proved, to afford adequate protection to the archers, who were crushed by a cavalry charge, the full fury of which was then turned with equal success on the rings of spearmen, whose ranks were broken through and who fell "like blossom from the trees."

"Schiltrum" has been considerably discussed with a view to its definition. Professor Skeat, an authority whom one delights to honour, even when one disagrees, has set it down as meaning a squadron, a compact body of men, but as leaving their form unspecified, and he considers that Pinkerton's "host ranged in a round form" is, like Hemingburgh's, a mistaken description, not true in the general case. That, however, at the close of the thirteenth century it still meant something more than a squadron, and conveyed a technical specification as well, including a shape tending to be circular, appears to me to be plainly deducible. Langtoft and Hemingburgh both apply the same appellation of "chiltrons" and "schil-

\* In Wright's *Political Songs of England* (Camden Society), p. 339, an early poem on the evil times of Edward II. deals thus with the alleged iniquities of the lawyers:

Attourneis in cuntré theih geten silver for noht,  
Theih maken men biginne that they nevere hadden  
thouht;  
And whan theih comen to the ring hoppe if hii kunne  
Al that theih muwen so gete al thinketh him i-wonne  
wid skile,

Ne triste no man to hem, so false theih beth in the bile.

trous" to rings of troops with dense projecting and overlapping spears. This array of spears was undoubtedly the characteristic in Wallace's day, however vague the sense of the word may have become near a century later, when Barbour was writing *The Bruce*. It is quite true that instances from Trevisa, the *Morte Arthur*, the Troy book, and Wyclif, favour, as on the whole Barbour does, a sense of a very general kind; but these are all relatively late, not one of them so early as, for instance, Robert of Brunne, who, although he does not use the term in connection with the Battle of Falkirk, applies it with such distinctness in other verses as to leave hardly any room for doubt.

They bere the launces up and doun,  
On the manere of a scheltroun,

he says (Robert of Brunne (R.S.), line 3512), showing that in his conception that way of bearing the spears was determinative. Indeed, it was the characteristic manner of the Scots, when on the defensive, long after this time, so much so that an English chronicler, recording the English battle of Boroughbridge in 1321, says that Sir Andrew Harclay "placed at a ford or crossing of the river some lancers in *scheltrum*, according to the manner of the Scots, to resist the knights and horse on whom his adversaries relied" (*Lanercost Chronicle*, p. 243). Elsewhere (p. 239) the same writer calls it the "usual custom" of the Scots, significantly stating that they broke up their "scheltrun" when the Englishmen at Mitton had taken to flight, and pursuit, not battle, was needed. So at Bannockburn the *Scalacronica* (p. 142) applies the term "en schiltrome" to denote the special array of the Scots, following it immediately with a narrative of the disorder wrought among the English horse by the spears. Again at Durham in 1346 the Scots as described by Geoffrey le Baker "stood massed like a round tower guarding the King in their midst." The manner remained until the end of the chapter. In 1547 the methods of Scottish spearmen are described thus by Patten in his account of Somerset's expedition into Scotland (Arber's *English Garner*, iii. 110):

"Standing at defence, they thrust shoulders likewise so nigh together; the fore rank, well

nigh to kneeling, stoop low before their fellows behind, holding their pikes in both hands, and therewith on their left their bucklers; the one end of the pike against their right foot, the other against the enemy, breast high; their followers crossing their pike-points with them foreward; and thus each with other so nigh as space and place will suffer through the whole ward so thick that as easily shall a bare finger pierce through the skin of an angry hedgehog as any encounter the front of their pikes." This is a fine passage, which might have been a prose paraphrase of the lines of Robert of Brunne.

The incidental mention here of the bucklers clasped on or in the left arm or hand, which was at the same time engaged in managing the spear, is important. It may be assumed that this mode of carrying the shield, with the consequent double use of the left hand and arm, was at least as usual in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries as in the sixteenth, after firearms had come into regular use. The illustration thus serves as a valuable link of association between the shield-wall and the schiltrum, making perfectly intelligible how, on the one hand, the rows of aligned shields should have been variously styled by easy metaphors a tortoise, a burg, a castle, or a wall, and how, on the other, the carriage of the spears should at another period have come to be reckoned the central distinguishing fact. The shield-wall was an institution immemorially known in England as *scild-burh* and *bord-weall*, and in Latin shape (justly assimilating it to the classical types of the same thing) as *testudo*. At King Alfred's great battle of Ashendun, both the Danish and English armies were in two divisions, according to Asser, and each of these four divisions fought as a separate *testudo*. The word was historically synonymous with "schiltrum" for Ælfric glosses *testudo* as *scild-truma* (*scild*, shield; *truma*, troop). The Anglo-Saxon age laid the emphasis on the shield; the mediæval stress rested on the spear; the shield contracted and the spear grew, whilst the dense array remained the same; and so the shield-burg passed into the schiltrum with almost imperceptible change. The schiltrum as a name would appear to have passed out of technical use in England by the thirteenth century.

Both the name and the thing persisted so much more tenaciously in the north of Britain than in the south that in the fourteenth century the word itself and the array it particularized were alike recognised and labelled as the special property of the Scots, although they were literally and substantially one with the old English shield-wall.



### The Church and Parish Goods of St. Columb Major, Cornwall.

BY R. M. SERJEANTSON, M.A.



HERE is in the keeping of the treasurer of an important and ancient local charity at St. Columb Major an old folio manuscript book, usually known, from the colour of its covers, as "The Green Book." It dates back to the latter years of Elizabeth, and is chiefly concerned with the accounts and regulations of the charity.

Here and again, however, there are references to church and parish matters apart from the charity. Some of the earlier of these seem worthy of being transcribed.

So large and important a church as that of St. Columb Major would be sure to have several sets of processional copes. From the following extracts it would appear that they must have been rich examples, and in good condition to fetch so high a price. It is curious to find an instance of a parish parting with their valuable copes on a system of long-deferred payments:

"Richard Vyvyan of S<sup>t</sup> Meryn oweth unto this pisshe for the rest of certein copes before this tyme solde unto him by the said pisshioners and tooke daye on S<sup>t</sup> Andrewes daye 1584 to paye the saide rest being then iiij<sup>l</sup> ix<sup>s</sup> by 20<sup>s</sup> yerelye untill the said 3<sup>h</sup> 9<sup>s</sup> be satisfied in full payment for the debt for the said copes. Receavyd of Richard Watts die et a<sup>o</sup> supra for the debt of Richard Vyvyan and now due xx<sup>s</sup>."

"Richard Blake of this pisshe oweth for

the rest of his payment for certein copes solde unto him before this time and tooke daye on S<sup>t</sup> Andrewes daye anno Dni 1583 to paye the saide rest being xlvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> by vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> yerelye And resteth now to paye at S<sup>t</sup> Andrewes daye 1585 for one yerres paye vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. Receavyd on the said daye of S<sup>t</sup> Andrew 1585, of Richard Blake for one yeeres payment now due as aforesaid vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> and is now owinge to be payde yerelye by 6<sup>s</sup> & 8<sup>d</sup> xiiij<sup>d</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>."

"Recevyd of Richard Oxnam on S<sup>t</sup> Andrewes daye a<sup>o</sup> supra xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup> in full satisfaccon for certein copes before this tyme solde unto the said Richard."

"John Rouse the elder of this pisshe oweth for the rest of certein copes to him solde and Delyveryd before this tyme and for the w<sup>ch</sup> hee tooke daye on S<sup>t</sup> Andrewes daye 1583 to paye xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup> yerelye oweth in all for the said Rest lij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup> accordinge to w<sup>ch</sup> new agrement is due to have now unto the pisshe two yeeres paye viz 26<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>."

"Thomas Hawke of hellwone and Harrye hawke of Trevarren bothe of this pisshe do owe unto this pisshe stocke for the debt of ther ffather decessed and was for the rest of certein copes solde unto ther saide ffather ffor the w<sup>ch</sup> rest being xxv<sup>s</sup> they tooke daye on S<sup>t</sup> Andrewes daye 1583 To paye the saide sum of xxv<sup>s</sup> by xij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup> yeerelye and are now due to paye in full payment of the said 25<sup>s</sup> the sum of xij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>. Receavyd of Thomas hawke in pte payment vj<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> due a<sup>o</sup> supra vj<sup>s</sup> 24<sup>o</sup> decembris 1585. The same harrye hawke hath taken daye to paye vj<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup> in full satisfaccon of this charge to be payde on S<sup>t</sup> Thomas his daye now nexte."

The following entry of the "Goods of the Parishe," under the year 1586, is the most curiously diversified one that we have met with. All the property enumerated was apparently kept in the church:

"Suche churche goods & pisshe goods as is this daye belonginge to this pisshe and are as ffolloweth. Imprimis 3 surplusses 8 ffonte clothes 3 towells vz 9 yards 1 tabell clothe of lynnyn 1 silke cloth for the coñunyon table 2 silke clothes for the pulpitte 1 cusschin of Red vellet 1 silv<sup>r</sup> cup and cov<sup>r</sup> s'vinge for the coñunyon wayinge (blank) oz. 1 large Bybell 3 psallters 2 coñunyon bookes 1 Homely booke 4 bookes of meeter psallmes



3 vessells of pewter vz<sup>t</sup> thes sev'all mesures, a pottell, a quarte, a pinte 1 booke of the paraphrase of Erasmus a lampe of bell mettall wayinge (blank) 1 ladder 5 coats for dancers 1 friers coate 24 dansinge bells a streamer of Red moccado and locram 6 y. of white wollen clothe 4 paire of corsletts, 6 longe pikes, 3 callyvers 3 flasks & touche boxes 2 swords 3 daggers, 6 hangings for swords, 2 prayer bookes, 2 murryens, 3 shovells, 1 pickax."

In a similar inventory for 1587 "the 5 coates for dancers" are described as "5 morrisshe coates," and there are also "2 burgonetts" and "3 calyv' mouldes."

It may be well to offer a few brief comments on some of the less usual entries in this inventory:

The "8 fronte clothes" would be chrysom cloths. These were fine linen squares or kerchiefs placed on the head of the infant after the unction which used to follow the baptism. At the month's end, or thereabouts, the chrysom cloth was brought back to the church by the mother, who offered it at the time of her churching. These cloths were afterwards used for various church purposes.

With regard to the three pewter measures, which were almost certainly the stamped standard ones for this once important parish, it may be remarked that we believe this to be the only known case of standard measures being kept in the church and included in the inventory. Pottle was the name for a measure containing two quarts.

Morris-dancers were commonly provided with their costumes and other properties of their sport at the expense of the parish throughout England in the fifteenth century. There are various entries in the churchwarden accounts of Kingston-on-Thames, Great Marlow, St. Mary's and St. Lawrence's, Reading, St. John's, Peterborough, etc., giving detailed expenditure on such matters. The friar's coat would be a remnant of the costume for the play of Robin Hood and Maid Marian, one of the principal characters of which was Friar Tuck. This was the usual May Day play, and seems to have been invariably associated with the jingling bells of the morris-dance. The "streamer of Red moccado and locram" could not have

been a church processional banner on account of the poorness of the materials. It was probably used by the parish mummers or guisers. "Moccado," more usually spelt "mockado," was a cheap woollen stuff made in imitation of velvet, and sometimes called mock-velvet. "Locram," or "lockram," was a coarse kind of linen, chiefly used by the working classes.

Every parish in England, from the time of Edward I., was bound to keep ready for use a certain amount of armour, and a man or men, according to the population, properly trained to use. This armour had to be viewed twice a year by the constable, and its condition reported to the justices. Frequently, when a suitable "church house" or other receptacle was wanting, the "towne's armour" of our English villages and small towns was kept in the church itself, usually in the parvise or room over the porch, or else in the tower. The number of men furnished by St. Columb Major was probably six. The "callyver" or "caliver" was a kind of musket or blunderbuss, whilst the "calyver moule" would be a mould for casting bullets. The morion, or "murryon," was a conical iron skull-cap, with a rim round it. "Burgonet" was but another term for the same kind of foot-soldier's helmet.

Parish armour was most carefully viewed, and the deficiencies ordered to be supplied, throughout England, at the time of the threatened invasion by the Spanish Armada. Nowhere would various preparations be more strenuously pushed on and maintained than in Cornwall, with its extensive sea-board. The Green Book of St. Columb Major contains the two following interesting entries relative to the trained soldiers during 1588:

*"Victuall for the trayned souldiers."*

There was contrybuted by the pishion<sup>r</sup> here certein Quantetyes of victuall, butter and cheese towards the victuallinge of the trayned souldiers wherof pte is spent by the said souldiers at the time . . . & pte thereof remayneth in handes of div<sup>r</sup>se of the pishoners to be yelded againe uppon demand whose names together w<sup>t</sup> the quantetye are on a roll for that p<sup>o</sup>pose remembered w<sup>th</sup> this booke remayninge."

*"Stocke of money for the trayned souldiers.*

The pishioners heere of their benevolence have contrybuted towards the makinge of a stocke for the defrayinge of suche charge as uppon the said pishe is imposed towards the p<sup>r</sup>vision of cariage and victuall for the traynede souldiers their when uppon occacon of her Ma<sup>ties</sup> s<sup>r</sup>vice the same shalbe required. Off w<sup>ch</sup> sum so collected their is sum p<sup>te</sup> thereof allowed for the expences of the said souldiers at bodmyn and Lyskard in the moneth of (blank) last paste. After w<sup>ch</sup> allowance hit appeareth that ther remayneth in readye moneye receaved of the said benevolence the sum of vij<sup>ll</sup> vij<sup>d</sup> (7<sup>ll</sup> o 7<sup>d</sup>) at this daye of accopt unto w<sup>ch</sup> contrybucon dewse are yet indebted as by a roll pper for that purpose doth bett<sup>r</sup> appeare 7<sup>s</sup>."



### Foreign Legislation for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings.

**T**HE following is the epitome given by the late Sir A. W. Franks, in his annual address as President of the Society of Antiquaries, of the information received through the Foreign Office as to the legislation adopted in other countries for the preservation of ancient buildings. The matter arose out of the action of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough in rebuilding the west front of that cathedral. That act, disastrous as it has so far been in itself, will nevertheless have served a good end by leading to the adoption of some measure which will render a repetition of that kind of vandalism impossible in the future. The abbreviated information given by Sir A. W. Franks as to foreign legislation on the subject is so important that we make no apology for bringing it before our readers.

"FRANCE.—No new information is forthcoming in addition to what I stated last year, but M. Hanotaux says that 'the execution of the law has not hitherto necessitated any special measure beyond those comprised in

its provisions and the executive decree relating to it.'

"As in the course of the discussion with regard to Peterborough Cathedral, France was held up to us as a 'shocking example' of the evil results of putting ancient monuments under State protection, it should be remarked that the law in question was only passed in 1887, and the Commission to enforce it only instituted in 1889, when the destructive restoration—which is worse than neglect—had already marred many of the finest mediæval buildings in the country. It should also be remarked that, unfortunately, owing to all the churches and most of the castles being vested in the State, the regulative and restraining authority is only to a slight extent differentiated from the initiating and executive authority over ancient buildings. The final authority both for proposing and criticising restorations is the Minister of Fine Arts, and the very architect to whom he may have to look for restraining rash restorations may be the architect who, for the sake of a lucrative job, has already proposed it. The relative power of such conflicting interests should form an interesting study.

GERMANY.—For the present purpose, Germany is still merely a geographical expression. There is no Imperial legislation on the subject, though it is stated that such legislation is in contemplation. With one so keenly interested in art as the Emperor William on the throne, and of such abundant zeal for everything in which he is interested, it is unlikely that such legislation will be long delayed.

"PRUSSIA.—In Prussia it is said that 'the Minister of Public Worship recently addressed a circular to the presidents of the several presidencies,' directing them that when a building of 'artistic, historical, or scientific value (including churches, city walls, gates, and towers)' is threatened, 'the president is to call for a report from the "Provincial Conservator," and if he concurs in his opinion as to the importance of the threatened monument, he is to take such action thereupon as he thinks fitting. In case of divergence of opinion, or in specially doubtful cases, he is to refer the matter to Berlin,' presumably to the Minister of Public Worship, 'for decision.'

"BAVARIA.—Here stringent and admirable legislation has existed for many years.

"By a decree of 23rd January, 1872, if public (including ecclesiastical) buildings are proposed to be restored in any important particular externally, the plans have to be submitted to the Crown. They are examined by a Committee of Public Buildings, consisting of four Commissioners, who must be architects, and three Professors of Architecture of the Royal Polytechnic at Munich. They are to examine the plans from an artistic and historical point of view. The only point open to criticism is that there is too much of the professional element, as we have seen at Peterborough. The architectural element ought to be tempered by an admixture of the historian and the antiquary.

"As regards municipal, collegiate, public school, and parish buildings in Bavaria, a similar control is exercised by the department which superintends them, which is, as a rule, the Ministry of Education and Public Worship. Lastly, as regards the interiors, an order was issued on 10th October, 1895, forbidding any restoration until the plans had been approved by the department.

"In all cases now the department consults, and is guided by, the opinions of the 'Board of Trustees of Bavarian ancient and artistic monuments.'

"This is constituted of:

"4 persons who are authorities on the history of art;

"1 architect;

"1 artist.

"The result is that in Bavaria what is called the 'Kuratelbehörde,' or 'Curé-tribe,' is kept in thoroughly good order. Not only are the clergy not allowed to pull down their churches, but they are not encouraged to expect promotion by activity in what the department calls 'the restoration mania.'

"It should be added that in Bavaria, since 1887, a State 'Inventory of Historical Monuments,' and another of 'Bavarian Art Monuments,' has been in progress. The Inventory for Upper and Lower Bavaria is complete; that for the Upper Palatinate and Ratisbon is in hand.

"SAXONY.—In Saxony there has existed, since 1894, a State Commission for the preservation of monuments, consisting of:

"1 high official of the Home Office;

"5 appointed by the Consistory of the Lutheran Church;

"1 expert named by the Home Secretary;

"1 appointed by the Saxon Society of Antiquaries.

"Its duties are to prepare an inventory of ancient monuments, to advise as to their preservation, protection, repair, and removal, when asked by public departments or by the consistory of the Lutheran Church.

"As regards parochial authorities, its powers are more extensive, such authorities having been forbidden to enter on any important alterations or repairs to ancient, including historical, monuments, without the consent of the Commission.

"As to private persons, the Commission only interferes by way of protest or advice.

"The minister at Dresden, Mr. George Strachey, is informed that it is in contemplation 'to procure additions to the new German Civil Code which would place the whole subject on a suitable basis of German statutory provision.'

"AUSTRIA has, since a decree of 21st July, 1863, enjoyed the advantages of an 'Imperial and Royal Commission for the discovery and preservation of artistic and historical monuments' constituted under the Minister of Public Worship and Education.

"It consists of a President, nominated by the Crown on recommendation of the Minister of Education, and 15 members nominated by the Minister, on the recommendation of the President, holding office for five years and re-eligible.

"In correspondence with it, there are, in each of the 14 provinces of the Empire (a term which includes Bohemia, but excludes Hungary) correspondents who are named by the Minister on the recommendation of the Commission. They vary from 3 to 31 in number, according to the size of the Province.

"The executive powers of the Commission extend only to State buildings, but that term includes the churches.

"The objects of the Commission are:

"1. Prehistoric and ancient (*i.e.*, Roman and Greek) art monuments.

"2. Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, mediæval and modern to the end of the 18th century.

"3. Historical monuments of every kind from the earliest times to the end of the 18th century.

"The Commission is divided into three committees, specially charged with the superintendence of the three classes above-named.

"The President, J. Alexander Baron von Helfert, is a Member of the Austrian House of Lords, a Doctor of Laws, and President of the Folk-Lore Society. The other members including three architects, the Keeper of the Imperial Library, the Vice-Director of the Court and State Records, a member of the Council of the Ministry of Public Worship and Education, the Director of the Court Historical Collection of the Imperial Palace, the President of the Bohemian Academy, and divers Professors of the Academy of Arts, of Design, of the Technical High School, of the University, and so forth.

"Nonational building (including churches) can be touched until the Commission has reported on the proposed works. Its advice, though not obligatory, is, in fact, sought by Municipalities and other public bodies.

"Among recent recommendations by it are the establishment of a 'School of Restoration' to train the young architect to restore and not destroy, and that the Commission should be given legislative powers for compulsory purchase of ancient and historical buildings.

"BELGIUM. — In Belgium, preservative legislation dates back almost to the beginning of the century. By decrees in 1809 and 1824 the ecclesiastical authorities were forbidden to make any restoration exceeding in cost 200 francs, without the authority of the Crown. On 7th January, 1835, a 'Royal Commission of Monuments' was established to give advice on repair required for monuments 'remarkable for their antiquity, their associations, or their historical value,' as well as on plans for the construction of new places of worship, or the restoration of old ones.

"The Chargé d'Affaires has not given the constitution or composition of the Commission.

"In 1861 the work of the Commission was assisted by the constitution in each pro-

vince (or county) of 'Correspondents,' who are named by the Crown on the recommendation of the Home Secretary. These hold a meeting once a quarter in the provincial capital, or county town, under the presidency of the governor; while once a quarter there is a general meeting of the Commission and its correspondents in Brussels. In 1861 the Commission was directed to prepare an 'Inventory of all objects of Art and Antiquity, belonging to Public Departments, the conservation of which is of historical or archaeological importance.'

"An article in *La Belgique Judiciaire* for 3rd February, 1888, puts the whole question in a nutshell, when it says in opposition to a religious periodical, which maintained that the duties of the Commission did not extend to mere restoration, 'The Commission of Monuments was established for the very object of saving ecclesiastical buildings (like other public buildings) from the bad taste of those who have a mania for embellishing them, without the requisite knowledge.'

"In pursuance of this object Belgium has gone so far as to establish scholarships, tenable for five years, by architects who are to be attached to the Commission, and regularly instructed in the true principles and practice of the restoration of ancient buildings.

"Since 1862, all plans involving the restoration of, or addition to, any ancient building have to be first submitted to the Commission with its thus instructed architects.

"HOLLAND.—The neighbouring kingdom of Holland has no statutory provisions for protecting historical monuments, but the Department of Fine Arts has a budget devoted to the maintenance, preservation, inspection and repair of historical buildings. It has also a right of control over those belonging to communes, as well as to the State, which again includes the churches.

"ITALY, like Germany, is still, in respect of Imperial legislation on our subject, only a geographical expression. There are statutable provisions, but their sphere is limited to the respective states into which Italy was cut up previously to its union in 1870.

(To be continued.)



## Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

### PUBLICATIONS.

The Number of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES covering the period from November 26, 1896, to May 13, 1897 (Second Series, Vol. XVI., No. 3), has been issued. It contains, besides the annual address of the President, the late Sir A. W. Franks, an account of the weekly meetings of the Society for the period indicated. Among the more important exhibits and communications made to the Society, the following may be specially indicated: (1) A Roman bronze vessel or patera found some years ago at Herringfleet, exhibited by Mr. C. H. Read, and on which Mr. Haverfield made an important communication. The patera in question is figured. It bears a maker's stamp, Quattenus, which may be read either as Quattenus, or Q. Vattenus, or Q. V. Attenus. (2) A cocoa-nut cup with silver-gilt mounting, exhibited by the Provost and Fellows of Eton. This beautiful vessel, of which an excellent colotype photograph is given, bears an inscription to the effect that it was given by John Edmonds, who was elected Fellow of Eton in 1491, and Mr. Hope, who read a note on the "nut," assigned the goldsmith's work to a date *circa* 1510. It is quite one of the finest of these cups in existence. (3) Report by Mr. H. Swainson Cowper as local secretary for Westmorland and Lancashire. This dealt first with the ancient village at High Hugill, near Windermere, and, secondly, with excavations at Piel Island, Coniston. (4) Some late Celtic pottery found in Essex, exhibited by Mr. H. Laver. (5) An account by Mr. John Ward of the opening of some barrows near Buxton. (6) A paper by Mr. J. R. Mortimer on nine embankment crosses believed by him to be early Christian folk-moots. (7) A wooden pix (?) canopy preserved in Wells Cathedral, exhibited by the Rev. C. M. Church, Canon of Wells. Of this curious object an excellent colotype photograph is given. The canopy is described in a note by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. (8) On a pre-Norman cross at Leek, Staffordshire, communicated by Mr. Charles Lynam. (9) A hog-backed stone recently discovered at Gosforth, described by Chancellor Ferguson, and illustrated by a couple of photographs. (10) A small Roman bronze prow found in London, and formerly in the collection of Mr. C. Roach Smith. (11) An account, with coloured plates, of some ancient mounds in Central America, by Mr. T. Gann. This supplements a paper which Mr. Gann contributed to our own pages last year. (12) Two founders' hoards of bronze implements, described by Mr. C. H. Read. (13) A series of original grants of arms from the reign of Edward IV., exhibited by Mr. A. H. Frere, and described by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

Besides the communications and exhibits which we have ventured to emphasize as of more especial importance, the Number includes a long account of the efforts the Society made to save the west front of Peterborough Cathedral from demolition. It also contains Sir A. W. Franks's annual address, as before

mentioned, and which will be read with painful interest now that that most eminent antiquary has passed away. We can only commend the careful perusal of his wise words to the thoughtful consideration of all who are interested in preserving the memorials of a past age, in the face of the passing whims and fancies of an unquiet and restless age like our own.

### PROCEEDINGS.

The second meeting for the season of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Penrith, September 23 and 24, but was much marred by the weather, the second day's excursion being practically abandoned, except by a few heroes, who went part of the way.

The bronze dish known as the "Luck of Burrell Green" was exhibited by Mr. Lamb, and Mrs. Gillbanks exhibited a large number of Roman relics from the collections possessed by her father, the late Mr. James Mawson.

The following reports were made by Mr. Haverfield: The excavations carried out under the auspices of this society during the past two months have been chiefly connected with the neighbourhood of Birdoswald and Gilsland. At Birdoswald we trenched various spots on the east side of the fort to discover the course pursued by the Vallum, and to find out if the turf wall, traced on the west side of the fort in 1895 and 1896, existed also on the east side. The results were most satisfactory. (1) The Vallum had been discovered in 1896 to diverge from its straight line as it approached the west side of the fort and to pass in a rather irregular course along its south face. This year we ascertained that it returned on the east side of the fort to its normal position near the wall and parallel to it. That is to say, we completed the proof that the Vallum at Birdoswald diverged from its course to avoid the area occupied by the fort. I may say in passing that some excavations carried out by myself in conjunction with Mr. C. J. Bates, at Carrawburgh, in Northumberland, also confirmed the result obtained there in 1896—that the Vallum either stops or turns aside to avoid the fort. (2) The turf wall was found in 1894-95 to run from Wallbower due east close up to the west wall of the fort, and, indeed, in such a course that it would have come close to the north-west gateway, now no longer existing. In the present year we ascertained that it existed once on the eastern side of the fort, and not only that: our trenches seemed to show that it ran right across the area now occupied by the fort. In other words, the turf wall at Birdoswald represents what we have nowhere else along the whole line of Hadrian's Wall, a line of frontier earlier than the existing stone wall and forts. At present it is a line only two miles long, and I regret to say that all endeavours to find traces elsewhere have so far failed. But it is certainly a very remarkable fact that we should find even two miles of this earlier line, and Cumberland may be congratulated on the possession of this unique relic. At Gilsland our endeavours were limited chiefly to tracing the course of the Vallum near the Poltrossburn. It appeared to us, and our trenches confirmed the idea,

that the Vallum crossed the burn at the point where there is a dip in the bank on each side, and some curious retaining walls of rough but not wholly irregular masonry, excavated by this society in 1886 at the date of the then pilgrimage. It has been sometimes supposed that this masonry represented the retaining walls on each side of the mural road, here taken across the Poltross. Our excavations, however, showed that this was hardly the case; the retaining walls represent rather the ends of the mounds of the Vallum, banked up thus to prevent their slipping down the steep bank into the Poltross. I may add that we could find no trace of the mural road at the Poltross. Evidences of it, close behind the wall, were found during some draining operations last spring in a field close to the Vicarage, but it was not discoverable on the east of the burn, and some search made, by the permission of Mr. John Crowe, at Chapelhouse, was equally fruitless. For the next year, 1898, it is proposed to finish up certain details at Birdoswald and Gilsland. It should also be possible to ascertain the course of the Vallum near Castlesteads, the one point east of Carlisle where the line of the earthwork is seriously obscure; to test the "camp" at Hawk-hirst, near Brampton, and its vicinity; and last, but certainly not least, to attack the problems connected with the wall west of Carlisle, for instance its course near Burgh Marsh. It may be permitted to add two remarks made by competent archaeologists, who chanced to visit our trenches. One, was the discoveries made this year and last with respect to the Vallum and turf wall are the most important made along the wall for years. The other was—and it came from a Scotchman, as well as from an excavator of experience—that the cost in money of obtaining these results was extraordinarily small. I think we may claim to combine efficiency and economy.

Chancellor Ferguson made a report on the work done at Furness Abbey during the month of September, under the superintendence of Mr. St. John Hope and himself. The foundations of the buildings round the cloister garth have been uncovered and carefully planned and measured. One thing became apparent—that the refectory or frater had been pulled down, and two new ones erected side by side. This was done to evade the statute, which directed that Cistercians were not to eat meat in the frater. So they built two. In one, the "lean frater," they had no meat; but on three days in the week they dined in the "fat frater," and on meat. The kitchens and other domestic offices were also examined and measured. A discovery was made about the church—that the Cistercians rebuilt it at an early date, using the old ashlar work over again—hence stones with mason marks of the Norman period are found in Perpendicular work. This should be a caution to archaeologists not to be too confident in dating a building by the mason marks on it, nor in speculating about families of masons with hereditary mason marks. Some unknown rooms were discovered; but more work remains to be done. A papal bulla was found by the guide, Mr. Turner, in the excavations, of which the following account appeared in the local Press: "In the course of the excavations which are being carried out at Furness Abbey a bulla or leaden seal has been discovered which dates from the thirteenth

century. The seal had been attached to one of the five Bulls sent to the Cistercian establishment at Furness in the time of Pope Innocent IV. (1243-1254), while William de Middleton was Abbot. The first of these bulls dealt with the cultivation of vines and the fisheries of Lancastria. The bulla, which was found at the south-western corner of the ruins, is about the size of a crown piece, but somewhat thicker, and almost round. It is in excellent preservation. One side bears representations of the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, with a crozier down in the centre, and over the heads the letters 'SPE SPA.' On the reverse side is the inscription 'INNOCENTIVS PP IIII.'

The following papers were laid before the society during the meeting: "Ancient Glass at Edenhall Church," J. F. Haswell, M.D.; "Field Names in Parish of Kirkoswald," Canon Thornley; "Musgrave Lintel Inscriptions," George Watson; "Appleby Grammar School Masters and Governors," R. E. Leach, F.L.S., F.G.S.; "Local Neo-archaic Implements," H. S. Cowper, F.S.A.; "County and Ancient Bridges in Cumberland and Westmorland," the President; "Roman Wall; Report of Cumberland Excavation Committee," F. Haverfield, F.S.A.; "Kirkbride Church," Rev. J. Whiteside; "Ancient Court Rolls of the City of Carlisle," A. F. Leach, F.S.A.; "A Further Recent Discovery at Gosforth," Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A.; "Further Notes on the Winders of Lorton—the Grindal Connection," F. A. Winder.



The fifth annual meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at Bridlington on October 12, the Rev. Canon H. E. Maddock, of Patrington, being in the chair.

The business meeting was held in the Church Institute, when the treasurer's report was adopted, showing a balance of £13 to carry forward. It was agreed to hold the next annual meeting at Norton, near Malton, and winter meetings at Hull, Beverley, and Market Weighton.

The President gave a short account of what had been done by the society during the past year, which, he said, had been one of the most flourishing in its history. For the coming year a good list of papers had been promised, among others by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, on the Watton excavations; Mr. J. R. Boyle on old surnames, as well as others.

On the motion of Colonel Armytage, seconded by Colonel Pudsey, the Rev. M. C. F. Morris, Nunburnholm, was elected president for the ensuing year. The Council was re-elected without alteration, Mr. J. Travis-Cook was elected honorary treasurer, the Rev. C. N. Cooper, honorary secretary.

In the afternoon the members paid a visit to the Priory Church, where Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., described the history and architecture of the edifice. He pointed out that the extremely beautiful building was only the nave of the original priory church. Outside, both north and south, the wall of the old transept would be seen; while of the chancel or choir nothing now remained. In conclusion, Mr. Boyle said there was something that such a society as theirs might do for Bridlington, and that was to print

the cartulary of the church. The Priory possessed lands in almost every township and parish of the East Riding, and in many townships and parishes in the North and West Ridings. Documents illustrative of this grand old church, and the Priory to which it belonged, would throw much light also upon all these places.

In the evening the members dined at the Britannia Hotel, and after dinner several papers were read.

Mr. A. F. Leach, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Foundation and Refoundation of Pocklington Grammar School." He traced the foundation of the school from the time of John Dowman in 1514 to the present day, and stated that it was now more prosperous than it had ever been. It was not, however, the first Grammar School in the East Riding. Beverley Grammar School existed before the Conquest, while Howden School was instituted in 1321. The Pocklington School was originally endowed with £13 6s. 8d. a year; to-day that amount had increased to £800.

A paper on the "Danes' Graves," near Driffield, by Mr. J. R. Mortimer, was read by the Rev. E. Maule Cole, who also exhibited a series of interesting diagrams and photographs illustrating the text. Mr. Mortimer described in detail the articles found in the graves, and said it had been made quite clear that the so-called "Danes' Graves" have nothing to do with the Danes, but constitute the graveyard of a comparatively well-to-do community of peaceable settlers who had for a somewhat lengthy period dwelt near by, during the early iron age. No weapons of war, to his knowledge, had been found. Like most of the ancient faiths, their religion seems to have been the belief in a future state in which the requisites of this life would be required in the next, even to the extent of requiring cattle, as Canon Greenwell had himself found four goats accompanying a body in one of the Danes' graves. These "Danes' graves" closely resembled in many ways the group of about 200 small barrows which once existed at Arras, near Market Weighton, and in which the remains of three chariots were found. They also resemble the group of not less than 170 small mounds in Scarborough Park, near Beverley.

The President (the Rev. M. C. F. Morris) read a paper on "Field Names," in the course of which he said it was of the greatest consequence, in order to arrive at a right interpretation of a doubtful name, that local features and circumstances, local customs and traditions, local history and speech, and pronunciation of the names in question should be taken into account in order to unlock the oft-hidden meaning of a name.

## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

LONDON SIGNS AND INSCRIPTIONS. By Philip Norman, F.S.A. Crown 8vo., pp. xx, 237. London: Elliot Stock.

This is an old friend but it is an admirable book, and one which may be studied with profit by others than those who are more particularly interested in the archaeology or topography of London. Mr. Norman possesses the pen of a ready writer, and in many cases the description of some particular sign serves as a text for an exceedingly interesting dissertation on matters relating to it. An example of this may be cited in the case of the sign of the "Three Kings," as well as in other instances. As Mr. Wheatley observes in the Introduction, the treatment of this important section of London antiquities could not have fallen into better hands than Mr. Norman's.

The scope of the volume may be gathered from the titles of the eight sections or chapters into which it is divided, and which are as follows: "Human Signs"; "Three Kings"; "Astronomical Signs"; "Animals Real and Imaginary"; "Birds and other Sculptured Signs"; "Various Crests and Coats of Arms"; "Miscellaneous Signs, Dates, Inscriptions, etc."; "A Few Suburban Spas"; "Two Old City Mansions."

Besides an account of the signs and their significance, the book contains some pleasantly-written notes on other subjects, including a description of the spas and gardens in the once suburban districts of Islington and Clerkenwell, and also an account of two City mansions lately demolished, the former residences of Olmius and Lawrence. There are several illustrations of varying degrees of merit, and a good index. The book is full of amusing items; perhaps one as good as any is that of an epitaph on the tombstone of Robert Preston, "late drawer at the Boar's Head Tavern, Great Eastcheap," who died at the age of twenty-seven in 1730. Mr. Norman recently copied it from the stone in St. Magnus Churchyard:

"Bacchus to give the toping world surprise,  
Produc'd one sober son, and here he lies.  
Tho' nurs'd among full hogsheads he defy'd  
The charm of wine, and every vice beside.  
O reader, if to justice thou'rt inclined,  
Keep honest Preston daily in thy mind.  
He drew good wine, took care to fill his pots,  
Had sundry virtues that outweighed his faults (*sic*).  
You that on Bacchus have the like dependence  
Pray copy Bob in measure and attendance."

With this quotation we take our leave of an amusing and instructive volume.



THE CHURCHES OF SHROPSHIRE. By D. H. S. Cranage. Part III. Pp. 88. Wellington: Hobson and Co.

The third part of Mr. Cranage's painstaking work on the churches of Shropshire deals with those in the

Franchise of Wenlock and the Hundred of Overs. They are thirty-one in number, for the church of Wistantow has been included by error in this part. None of the buildings are of large size, but many of them contain features and objects of the very highest interest. Eight full-page plates, one ground-plan, and four other illustrations, are given. Among the more remarkable objects described and illustrated may be noted the chancel of Shipton Church, built in 1589. That "pestilent weed," ivy, hides so much of the exterior that it is not easy to appreciate in the plate the architectural features of this very remarkable structure—an Elizabethan chancel—as fully as one would wish to do. Mr. Cranage points out, however, that the Decorated style influenced the Elizabethan builders in a remarkable degree. Another remarkable and beautiful object, of which a plate is given, is the perfect and unrestored churchyard cross at Bitterley. Perhaps, however, the most curious object of all is a wooden monumental triptych of Elizabethan date at Burford. Mr. Cranage rightly surmises, we think, that it is unique. The author devotes a good deal of space to Much Wenlock Church, which, he says, contains more features of importance than a cursory examination at first suggested. Throughout the descriptions of the churches Mr. Cranage's remarks seem thoroughly sound and to the point. The work is one which promises well in every respect.



THE OLD LUDGINGS OF STIRLING. Illustrated by Forty Pen-and-Ink Drawings. By J. S. Fleming. 4to, pp. x, 140. Stirling: Eneas Mackay.

The old burghs and cities of Scotland present, as a rule, many more picturesque features in proportion than do towns south of the Border. One has only to cite Canongate and the old town of Edinburgh as instances of this, and in the provinces it is very much the same. Stirling is a notable example of it, and Mr. Fleming has been well advised to publish his sketches of Old Stirling. For the most part they are artistically drawn, and make pretty pictures; but they serve a more useful purpose in perpetuating for time to come the *vera effigies* of many an old building which the inexorable requirements of modern life has already demolished or will, sooner or later, destroy. It is curious to note, in looking at the pictures, how strong an influence foreign taste had on Scottish domestic architecture. "Town Clerk Norie's Ludging," figured on page 14, might for all the world be the sketch of a house at Antwerp or some Dutch town, while the "Ludgings of Forrester of Logie" show, as is so commonly the case in Scotland, a distinctly French character. As many of the sketches were made as long ago as 1850, it is manifest that some of the buildings depicted no longer exist, or

have been considerably altered. This lends all the more value to Mr. Fleming's unpretentious, but useful and attractive book.



ENGLISH MINSTRELSIE. Edited by S. Baring-Gould. Vol. viii. Royal 4to, cloth, pp. xiv, 119. Price 10s. 6d.

With this, the eighth, volume the publication of this work is brought to a close. We have spoken favourably of the work as the different volumes appeared, and we see no reason to alter our verdict now that it is completed. Mr. Baring-Gould was in many respects peculiarly qualified to edit such a work, and, with Mr. Fleetwood Shepherd and Mr. Hopkinson and Mr. Bussell to assist him, he has given us a work which contains an admirable collection of English minstrelsy, ancient and modern. It is, of course, with the old songs and their airs that we are more particularly concerned. Many old favourites have been rescued from oblivion, and their history ferreted out, and recorded in the terse but ample notes which the editor has prefixed to each of the volumes. Among the older songs in the volume under notice may be cited: "Come, cheer up your hearts," "The Maid of Doncaster," "Honest Men," "Marriage, or the Mouse Trap," "Northern Nancy," "To all you Ladies now on Land," "In Praise of a Dairy," "Sally in our Alley," and others. Perhaps as interesting a one as any, is that of "The Well of St. Keyne," sung at the Helston Furry Dance on May Day.

We welcome with pleasure the completion of this work, and congratulate all connected with it on the result of their labours.

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NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

